The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,735—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

NOW READY.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
10th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10003
14th "	EGYPT	7912	......	
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	——	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	13 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	8 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	9 Mar.	1 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,021 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,035 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
6th March, 1906.

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BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March 1906
† AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th " "
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
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EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
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Please register your order soon
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NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
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MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.

MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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FOR HONOLULU SAN FRANCISCO. POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

GREAT AMERICAN SEMI-TROPICAL MAIL ROUTE.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
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Sailing from Hong Kong to San Francisco at intervals of about 9 days.

The vessels comprising the fleet of the Great American Mail Route are the largest and most magnificent steamers on the Pacific, and consist of:

		Tons	Sailing 1906.
S.S. "Mongolia" (Twin Screws)		27,000	Sat. Mar. 17
" "China"		10,200	" " 24
" "Nipon Maru"	do.	11,000	Tues. Apl. 3
" "Doric"		9,500	" " 10
" "Manchuria"	do.	27,000	" " 17
" "Hong Kong Maru"	do.	11,000	" " 24
" "Korea"	do.	18,000	" May 1
" "Coptic"		9,000	Fri. " 11

And all call at Honolulu both on the homeward and outward trips, stopping at that port on an average of twenty-four hours, giving passengers a chance to view one of the most delightful of America's new possessions and at the same time affording a most agreeable break in the ocean voyage.

STOP-OVERS are permitted to all holders of first-class tickets at every port of call and are interchangeable from one steamer to another,

EXPERIENCED SURGEONS whose services are gratuitous are carried on all of the vessels and particular attention is paid to the cuisine which is kept up to the highest possible standard.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS both four and twelve months are sold at reduced rates.

THE FINEST AND FASTEST TRAIN FROM CALIFORNIA to the East is THE "OVERLAND LIMITED."

Electrically Lighted, Running every Day in the Year.

The Trains between San Francisco and Chicago and New York are the finest on the American Continent the equipment consisting of Pullman Sleeping Cars, Private Compartment Car, Buffet Car, with Library, Barber Shop and Bath as well as Tourist Cars.

For full information regarding Steamship Passage and Railroad Tickets apply to—

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General Passenger Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO.
OVERLAND ROUTE.
No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan, and Queen's Building Hong Kong, China.

THOMAS COOK & SON, Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo and Rangoon.
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ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
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LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	† Aston Hall	4500	29th Ja	12thFeb	24thFeb	24th Ma direct
A	† City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd "	7th Mar	27th "
A	† City of Manchester	9100	20th "	1st Mar	14th "	20th "
B	† Newby Hall	7200	26th "	12th "	24th "	30th "

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NÉGLIGÉ, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

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CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

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25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen" Bombay.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS COUGHS,

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CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderfu and valuable remedy ever discored.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds Consumption, Bronchities** and **Asthma.**

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa,** and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy Hysteria, Palpitation** and **Spasms.**

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in **Neuralgia Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothach Meningitis &c**

Always ask for "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)
Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

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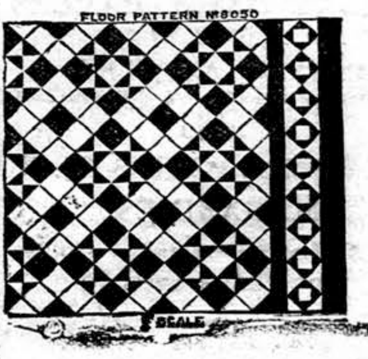

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with para 4B. King's Regulations, 1904, the Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots WARNS the inhabitants of Bombay that if they suffer the N. C. O's and MEN of the BATTALION to CONTRACT DEBTS they will do so at their own risk.

J. H. MACKENZIE Captain,
Adjutant Battalion, The Royal Scots.
Colaba March, 5, 1906.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT,

JOHNSON & Co's PORTLAND TRADE MARK CEMENT LONDON AND NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having thereon any Label or words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STEEL WAGONS.

IN continuation of the advertisement published last month, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the date up to which TENDERS will be received is EXTENDED from 15th February to 31st March, 1906.

By Order,
P. A. HYDE,
Carr: and Wagon Superintendent,
O. and R. Railway.
Lucknow, the 2nd March, 1906.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse" ... Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant" ...	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose" ...	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen" ...	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller" ...	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare" ...	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades" ...	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps" ...	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer" ...	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance" ...	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke" ...	120 feet.
"The Wig" ...	120 feet.
"A bad Joke" ...	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim" ...	70 feet.
"Room please" ...	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp" ...	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes" ...	190 feet.
"Vendetta" ...	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.

MOTOR CAR TYRES.

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RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,

Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

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POONA AGENTS.
MESSRS. FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64 CIVIL LINES.

FOOTWEAR of the Highest Quality and finish finest Europe Material, easy fit. PRICES MODERATE, unsurpassed for lightness and comfort. Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1906, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 7th February, 1906.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

MR. N. A. F. MOOS, Director Government Observatory, Colaba, will DELIVER A LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 7th, March, 1906, at 6-45, P. M. (Standard Time) Subject:—"Earthquakes", illustrated by Lantern Slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will be held TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the TOWN HALL, when H. E. the GOVERNOR, LORD LAMINGTON, Patron of the Society, will preside.

Members, Subscribers, Donors and all friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.

MANECKSHAW D. DOCTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£600,000
RESERVE FUND...	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG,
HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING,
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,—A large consignment of BEDS, with Patent American Spring Mattresses. Apply to M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the LATEST and BEST PIANO in Bombay? If not go to H. KAPS and Co., 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12, Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer' Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

WANTED—Qualified BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills, Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations, Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. India: Subscription Rs. 11 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER For Prices Samples Apply to
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. SITUATE AT MAHIM AGAR STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Company will under instructions from the surviving mortgagees Umarsi Govindjee, Bai Ramabai widow of Meghjee Muljee and Keshavjee Muljee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haridas Tulsidas, and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of December, 1904, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 7th instant on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 O'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax Land together with the messuage, tenement bungalow, outhouses, chawl, stables and trees built and standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar Street, outside the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2010 1-3 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, On the West by the properties of John Andrew De Silva and Antonio Francis De Sa, On the north by the property of Jamsetjee Bomonjee Kapadia, and on the south by the property of Tukaram Vithal Varadi and which said property is assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 319, 340, 91, 349 and 351, New No. 479, 3656, 4079. Old Survey Nos. 523, 1-526, and 523 and New Survey Nos. 1315, 4-1807 and 1855, and in the books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3179, 3080, 308 and Street Nos. 513 544 and 515, and which property formerly was and now is in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhikajee, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagees, at their Office No. 50, 52, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Janjikar Street, Dawood Kazi Moholla, Mahim, and Damni Moholla in Rander.

HIGH COURT—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 651 of 1900.

Haji Esmail Haji Essac ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Khatizabai, wife of Goolam Hossein Soorti, and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam, the receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the order made in the said suit on the 23rd day of November, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the times and places hereinafter mentioned the following properties:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1906, at 4 p.m., at the premises.

All that messuage or dwelling-house with the out-buildings and yard belonging thereto, situate in Janjikar Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, bearing B Ward House No. 101, and bounded on the north by the said Janjikar Street, on the south by sweepers' gully, on the east by House No. 103, being the property secondly hereunder described, and on the west by the house of Noor Mahomed Esmail Abdul Rehman.

Secondly.—All the messuage or dwelling-house with the out-buildings and yard belonging thereto, situate in Janjikar Street in Bombay, bearing B Ward House No. 103, and bounded on the north by the said Janjikar Street, on the south by sweepers' gully, on the east by the house of Mulla Tyeballi and on the west by the House No. 101, hereinbefore described.

On FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1906, at 4 p.m., at the premises.

All that messuage or dwelling-house with the out-buildings and yard belonging thereto, situate in Dawood Kazi Moholla, in the Town of Bombay, bearing B Ward House Nos. 123-125, and bounded on the north by House Nos. 127-129 hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the house of Abdul Hossein Lukmanji, on the east by sweepers' gully, and on the west by the said Dawood Kazi Moholla.

Secondly.—All that messuage or dwelling-house with the out-buildings and yard belonging thereto, situate in Dawood Kazi Moholla, in the Town of Bombay, bearing B Ward House Nos. 127-129, and bounded on the north by the house of Nakhoda Ismail Bharucha, on the south by House Nos. 123-125 hereinbefore particularly described, on the east by sweeper's gully, and on the west by the said Dawood Kazi Moholla.

On SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1906, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises.

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, within the Town and Island of Bombay, bearing B Ward No. 222, Survey No. 1-12, containing by admeasurement 8,000 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private gully, on the south by vacant land of Musjid Vanjawad, on the east by Lady Jamsetji Road and on the west by a private gully.

On MONDAY, the 12th March, 1906, at the said Auction Rooms of the Undersigned at 4-30 p. m.

All that messuage or dwelling-house with the out-building and yard belonging thereto bearing No A Tika 7 Survey, in No. 160, and situate in Dumni Moholla, in Rander, in the Zilla of Surat and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the north by the said Dumni Moholla on the south by House No. 151 belonging to Mominbu wife of Goolam Madari, on the east by House No. 161 belonging to Mominbai wife of Goolam Madari and on the west by the said Dumni Moholla.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Receiver's, Attorneys, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. STANDARD TIME.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 12 March 1906 at 11-30 a. m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road, Fish Markets, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road, Fish Market Mazagoon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Patel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, etc. who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1906, to 31st March 1907.

For particulars and condition of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE BOOKS, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, next to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., surplus shop furniture of Messrs' D. Lukhmidas and Co. Booksellers (changing shop) consisting of large glass door cupboards, glass show cases stands, tables with drawers, writing tables, albums, dressing cases, gold masonic buttons, books, novels, books on literature etc.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bake House Lane, Fort (2nd floor, above the bakery), at the corner of Forbes Street and opposite Messrs. MCHARJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.'s Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs cabinets sideboard dumb waiters bedstead, almyrah, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, clothes press jardiniers, walnut-wood, semigrand piano by John Broadwood ice-box rich table ornaments, clock, fish bowl, matting flower pots, silk purdahs, standard stove pictures, glassware, crockery ware, best platedware by Reid and Barton one almost new fire proof Milner's safe on stand &c. the property of W. Tyler Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bag Road, Parel, opposite the Parel Co-operative Stores, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bed-room furniture, also home-made furniture designed and made by the owner, sweet-toned cottage piano by Seymour Dove, church organ, gent's English bicycles, rich glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, pictures, rich table ornaments, fretwork machine, etc., the property of H. Trimming, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and full particulars given here after.

BONA-FIDE-SIDE-

On SUNDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, the valuable sweat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dinning room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer the Sophie, best Hongkong cane furniture made to order, fancy curtains, Hink's and Ditmar's table standing lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Alluminium utensils, garden PLANTS in pots, etc, the property of F. E. HARD CASTLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up...	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits...	Gold $3,332,200.55

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Manila, City of Mexico, Shangai, Yokohama, Penang.
Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C, Canton, Monterey.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS...	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ...	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yen 24,000,000
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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ...	„ 800,000

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! MARCH 4TH to 31ST.—To make room for another large stock. Marvellous Borgains. Early calls secure best Bargains. See advertisement Below—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Boots, Shoes, Leather, canvas, Wooden and Steel Trunks. Dress and suit cases. Gladstone, Kit, Hand, etc., Bags. Hat-boxes. Holdalls. Bed-Straps. Collar Boxes, Belts, Gaiters, Dog Collars, Purses, Harness, Saddles, Etc. 12 1-2 per cent off all Goods. Real Borgains at Cost Price—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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FLAT TO LET.

FURNISHED (PIANO) for 7 months from April, in Queen's Mansions, 2 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room, fixed Bath, hot and cold water laid on, electric light fittings, electric fans and electric lift, latest sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 175. Or would let unfurnished for longer period.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
32, Hornby Road.

TO LET FURNISHED.

NEAR TENBY FURNISHED HOUSE in beautiful situation, Sea Views, private path to Sea, 3 Reception, 5 Bedrooms bathroom H and C. mild climate good boating bathing.

Apply. "F. A. W." Care of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM., Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PARIS IN BOMBAY.

THE celebrated scents, Lavender, Cologne water, and large Jars of E. D. Quinine, Lotion, etc., a sample consignment, to be SOLD in RETAIL at the CHEAPEST possible Rates.

MANECKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
78, Parsee Bazar Street.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES!

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes month.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold every where in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. KEMP & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE'S DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

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OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.
POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagfred, 639 tons, Captain D M Milberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 17th February with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Agapanthus, 2866 tons, Captain J M Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st February with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Langbank, 2966 tons, Captain W J Rent, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 22nd February, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3899 tons, Captain C Scott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Rahmani, 1872 tons, Captain J H Sheribbs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 20th February with pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 936 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3138 tons, Captain J G Bowman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 19th February, with a general cargo and four passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons Captain R Mohr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 3rd February via Zanzibar and Mombassa, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Arcadia, 3513 tons, Captain W W Cooke, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate Ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr A Baffel, Mr D C Bokpl , Mr A D Amabto, Mr A T Pollocks, Mr A B Goonesekira, Mr T C Weiniman, Mr G E Hoedt, Mr E D Fejen, Mr and Miss May, Mr D S Parys, Mr C S Orr, Mr E Derasorufa, Mr I Thomssy, Mr C E Periera, Mr Ondoatji, Mr W DeRozayra, Mr K Joseph, Mr D L de Soram, Mr A F Molamara, Mr P L Barthdlomens, Mrs Fraser, Mr J C Huther Mr and Mrs Schwabe, Miss Schwabe Miss Scott Mr G D'simon, Mr C W Forrest, Mr R H Osborne, Mr Rogers, Mr H W Hichs, and Misses Kater, Mr and Mrs Burke, Major Moore, M J Morris Mr M Donnellon, Mr H R Bossara, Mr J Black Mr H P Stringfellow, Mr and Mrs W M Reid, Mr W F Stratton Col and Mrs E P Youngerman, Mr and Mrs H F Mayers Mr F M Cama, Miss B Crosse, Mr T Martin, and Mr S W Cartwright.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Agapanthus s	Davies	Calcutta, Feb 21
	Langbank s	Rent	Calcutta, Feb 22
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, Feb 17
	Okara s	Bowman	Rangoon, Feb 19
	Kaiser s	Mohr	Durban, Feb 3
	Rahmani s	Sheribbs	Jeddah, Feb 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	H M S Hogue	Shortland	England
	B me s	Guy	Rangoon
	Majidi s	Coates	Calcutta
	Islanda s	Brooks	Marmugoa
	Shirala s	Scott	Calcutta, &c
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, &c

The steamer Arcadia, Captain Cooke, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels,	Names.	From
3	Catherine Apcar	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Grantley Hall	J C Jeuss	Perin
	Manchester Merchant	J R Foale	Madras
	Sunda	H S Bradshaw	London

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels,	Names.	From
	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
4	Valetta	J McMorran	Bombay
	City of Agra	C K Browne	Bassein
	Unity	C F Torgersen	Coconada
	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon
5	Nairung	J Thomson	Bombay
	Byculla	J F Crookson	Moulmein
	Saroda	L C Archdeacon	Australia

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant.

THE P and O steamer Borneo, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 6.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macintyre s—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintyre s—150 bales cotton 6418 cwt linseed 1740 cwt grounds nuts 6000, castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Camberwell s—1600 bales cotton 1999 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—5 chests opium R S N Talati and Co ; 19 chests opium David Sassoon and Co 32 chests opium A E J Abrahim

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 7.

No 112—Parades.

To-day (Wednesday) the 7th instant D Company under Lieut P W Cresswell will parade at 5-30 p m on the Maidan for Sectional Drill Competition.

Dress—Uniform Drill Order.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March, 7.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort on Thursday, at 8-45 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 8-30 p m. Battery Drill at Colaba North Fort on Saturday, the 10th instant at 5-15 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 5 p m.

No 2 Coy—Company and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p m.

The following members having rejoined are taken on the strength of the corps from the 1st March 1906 and posted as under.

542 Gr Holden a No 2 Sub-DM No II Co
753 Gr Lawton J O I No 2 Sub-DM No II Co

A STIFFE, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE GRAPHIC of February 17th, arrived in Bombay by last mail, has excellent page portraits of the King of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg ; also a view of the Castle of Heiligenberg near Darmstadt, the beautifully situated seat of the Battenberg family. There are some interesting sketches of the Royal Tour by Mr. Jacomb-Hood, one of Lord Ampthill at work by the same artist, and many other pictures commemorating contemporaneous history or remarkable men.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 5.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 3-8		= —1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2		= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106		= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-8		= do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 3-4		= —1-4
2 months hence	29 5-16		= —3-16
Spot in New York	64 5-8		= —1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15		= —1-2
Berlin "	20·49 3-4		= —1-4
New York Demand	4·85 7-8		= +1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	do	= —1-8
6 " " "	3	do	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3	do	= —5-8
7 day market loans	3 1-2	do	= —1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 March, sellers quiet

METALS—
Copper Brazilers £89 10 = +10s
Yellow metal 7 5 8 unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-4 done

WHEAT—Steady
Afloat for U K 3,700,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 42 1-2 — 1-2 A-M sellers quiet
Brown 40 + 1-4 A-M sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1-4 A-M sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 7-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Afrikander, Castello and Boscombe

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed rather easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5·90 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-2 plus 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 19,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·71	5·73	5·76
—6	—6	—6
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·79	5·81	5·78
—5	—5	—5
Sept.-Oct,	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·59	5·58
—5	—5	—5

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000
Do last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	mutilated

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 20 — 10
Futures, month of March	mutilated a
Do. do. July	10·80 — 13

a Declined owing to official weather report considered favorable and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-4
Futures, month of May	10·89 — 13
Do. do. July	10·94 — 13
Tone at close	steady

Liverpool quotations for Bengals have declined 1-32d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 5th March 1906 :—

Cotton	11,668	bales.
Wheat	7,794	cwts.
Linseed	16,540	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	650	do
Gingellyseed	5,385	do
Poppyseed	16	do
Groundnut	262	do
Castorseed	3,235	do
Rice	1,183	do
Myrabollams	1,504	do
Cottonseed	8,777	do
Mowraseed	363	do
Gram	7203	do
Joowar	79	do
Maize	nil	

The Banks and markets in Bombay are all closed to-day for the Mohurrum holiday.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

Paper, Rs. 1-12.	Cloth Rs. 2-4
CASTE AND CREED.	By F. E. Penny.
HER HIGHNESS.	By Fred Whishaw.
SOUL-TWILIGHT.	By Lucas Cleeve.
THE HOUSE OF RIDDLES.	By Dorothea Gerard.
A STOLEN PEER.	By Guy Boothby.
A SUPREME MOMENT.	By Hamilton Synge.
THE WEIGHT OF THE CROWN.	By F. M. White.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

	Rs.	a.
THE DRAKESTONE. by Oliver Onions	4	8
THE X. Y. Z. OF BRIDGE. By Gilbert Frankau. Illustrated by Lance Thackeray	0	12
RAILWAYS AND THEIR RATES. With an Appendix on the British Canal Problem. By Edwin A. Pratt,	0	14
THREE DORSET CAPTAINS AT TRAFALGAR. Thomas Hardy, Charles Bullen Henry Digby. By A. M. Broadley and G R. G. Bartelot, M. A.	13	2
THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UPANISHADS. By Paul Deussen. Translated by Rev. A. S. Geden, M. A.	9	3
TURNING FOR BEGINNERS. By J. Lukin, B. A. Illustrated	1	5
MODERN DYNAMOS AND BATTERIES. By S. R. Bottone. Illustrated.	2	5
MODERN TURBINE PRACTICE. By John Wolf Thurso, Illustrated	14	0
MEMOIRS OF SIR HENRY DERMOT DALY, G. C. B., C. I. E. Sometime Commander of Central India Horse, Political Assistant for Western Malwa, &c., &c. By Major H. Daly. With Portraits.	13	2
PITMAN'S MERCANTILE LAW. By J. A. Slater, B. A., LL. B.	5	10
THE BRAIN BOOK and how to read it. An Exposition of Phrenology. By H.C. Donovan	5	4
ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By C. W. Saleeby, M. D.	0	14
LETTERS OF WARREN HASTINGS. Introduced and Annotated by Sydney C. Grier	13	2
DICTIONARY OF INDIAN BIOGRAPHY. C. E. Buckland, C. I. E.	5	4
THE ZOO: A Scamper. By Walter Emanuel With Illustrations by John Hassall	2	3
FROISSART'S MODERN CHRONICLE. Told and Pictured by F. Carruthers Gould	2	10

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE HUMORIST AT WORK.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. W. JACOBS.

MY thoughts, turned instinctively to Maupassant as I knocked, the other day, at the door of "The Outlook," Mr. W. W. Jacobs's villa at Loughton. I had just finished reading "The Skipper's Wooing" and other stories and was hungry for more. I fell a prey to curiosity—that dangerous, uncontrollable kind of curiosity which must be satisfied, come what may ? And under the spell of the evil, says a writer in a home contemporary I had rashly determined to goand see the author himself and beg him to tell me more about Captain Wilson and Annis, Sam and Ginger, Bob Pretty, Samuel Burge, and the night watchman.

Maupassant, the master of the short story, gloried, it is said, in the fact that he was the despair of the professional interviewer. To the enterprising journalist, however, audacious and wily he might be in his quest for "personalia," the French novelist's door ever remained hopelessly barred. Yet, how piquant and interesting it would have been to hear from Maupassant's own lips the true story of Monsieur Parent or Miss Harriet, of his personal experiences with the many picturesque types his pen subsequently recreated with such intense and relentless realism.

It was only while I stood at the door of "The Outlook" that for ten mortal seconds I realised how rash I had been. I vaguely remembered something I had heard about Mr. W. W. Jacobs being also the despair of the interviewer. Would the master of the short story in England prove as inflexible as his French compeer ? But retreat was now impossible. The door opened slowly—and the author appeared.

Apprehension and embarrassment vanished instantly. With simple, spontaneous cordiality Mr. W. W. Jacobs acceded to my request—conditionally.

"You won't mind my talking as little as possible on such an uninteresting theme as my books," he began, good-humouredly. "The remark that I am the despair of interviewers is true in the sense that I have generally little to say about my own literary productions. I remember receiving here, some time ago a journalist who assailed me with questions on the types and scenes described by me. He produced a large note-book and quite a number of nicely-sharpened pencils, and the ordeal began. I spoke evidently so little and so hesitatingly on the subject he particularly wanted information about that he lost all patience, and shouted :

"'Go on ! Go on ! Why don't you go on ?'

"He went away, I am afraid, in absolute despair."

"Still your night watchman must have been an interesting individual to know ?" I suggested.

"To tell you the truth, I saw him only once. It was at Wapping many, many years ago, when my father was a manager at the docks. I used to mix a great deal with the warehousemen, rope-makers, and seafaring people residing in the neighbourhood. There I meet the night watchman, who stands out to this day in my memory as one of the most original characters I ever came across. His store of yarns was inexhaustible. His particular lies I have forgotten, but his example has been very stimulating. It was immaterial to him whether he served on a pirate or a man of war. He had served on both."

"Are all your characters drawn from life ?"

"I hardly know, I generally invent them. You see, I have left Wapping for the last twenty years, and I never go to a town or a village for the purpose of describing it, or to an individual, however picturesque he appears to me, for copy. All the scenes and personages I introduce in my stories may be partly drawn unconsciously from my reminiscences of my life at the docks, but as a rule they are mostly productions of my fancy. But I hardly know myself."

"And so your descriptions of places are drawn from imagination ?"

"Well, when writing a story, I have generally in my mind a misty recollection of some little seaport I have stayed at, perhaps for two or three hours, perhaps for two or three days. But the recollection is very faint. And I never tie myself down to topographical accuracy. I am like the artist who had a discussion with a photographer who was boasting of the superiority of the camera over the pencil. 'Ah, yes,' said the artist at last, 'that's all very well. But that church over there is not at all well placed for your picture, but I can move it right down here into the village, so as to compose mine,' It's the same with me. I always like to place the village church, the little post-office, or the grocer's shop in any spot I fancy, and that would best suit my purpose."

I gathered also from Mr. Jacobs that he usually begins writing a story without knowing what incident is to follow. The finest effects in "The Monkey's Paw," for instance, were not in the first rough scheme of the story, but were suggested almost automatically as the narrative progressed.

"I generally get an idea or half an idea, added the author of "At Sunwich Port," and start on my work, trusting to luck for the rest. I began writing the story of The Temptation of Samuel Burge with the idea of the horror of the jeweller at having a burglar converted though he be, quartered on him. Then the story worked itself out."

Mr. Jacobs is as one easily imagines, an ardent admirer of Dickens. The characters in any one of the great novelist's books, he told me would equip an ordinary first-class fiction writer for a lifetime.

And from the window of his study at "The Outlook" the author of At Sunwich Port pointed to the picturesque village of Chigwell in the distance.

You know, he said, that you can still see in the village 'The King's Head,' the old gabled building of the Stuart period, Dickens took as the original of his Maypole Inn in Barnaby Rudge.

WE have received the 105th issue of the LAWRENCE ASYLUM'S ANNUAL ALMANAC in a much transformed volume. The whole has been re-arranged, much obsolete matter has been omitted and new and useful up-to-date information added. It includes an official note on Historic Buildings in India, a list of Traveller's Bungalows in Southern India with the fees, furniture and accommodation, thereof, and the name of the nearest railway station. This information will specially interest motorists and shikar Parties for whose benefit notes as to the game to be found in different parts of the south of the peninsula are given. The official directory includes notes on the chief buildings in Madras, a descriptive account of that city and its environs, there are commercial and planting directories with a reliable directory for all South India including the Native States and Bangalore. The printing paper and binding are excellent and the price six rupees is decidedly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must b authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—February 28, at Madras, the wife of H R Scott, of a son—Australian papers please copy.

STIRLING—February, 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G M H Stirling, D S O, Essex Regiment, of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water 8-21m., 9·51a. Low water, 3-4m., 2-43a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p.m.

Phœnix Mills Company, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)

Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting, 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sasoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. N. A. F. Moos's lecture on Earthquakes, 6-45 p.m. (S. T.)

Royal Bombay Yacht Club half yearly general meeting, 6 30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p.m. (S. T.)

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during February, was 3,531 ; the daily avarage being 126. New admissions 744 ; Parsees, 321 ; Hindoos, 2,127. Mahomedans, 824 ; and Christians, 259, 81 children were vaccinated.

A FATAL FALL.—Ameer Nabibhai, a Mahomedan aged 50 years, was watching a "toti" in Doctor Street, on Sunday night, when some people rushing in his direction knocked him down. He fell on a boy who carried a lighted torch. He caught fire and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Somali, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a. m., on Friday the 9th March. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Taj Mahal Hotel's Orchestra will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to-day during dinner hours :—

March	Faust	Gounod
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Waltz	Unpremier Bouquet	Waldteufel
Selection	A Life on the Ocean	Binding
Barn Dance	Frivolity	Everett
Waltz	Reverie	Waldteufel
March	Mother Land	Monckton

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDNES.—By kind permission of Colonel G. S. Hogge and Officers of the 113th Infantry, the Band will play the following programme of Music at the Victoria Gardens under the direction of Mr. H. W. Toner to-day at 6 p. m.

March	Under the Banner of Victory	F V Blon
Overture	Juanita	W Williams
Selection	Florodora	L Stuart
Clarinet Solo	Cavatina	Gassuer
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Fantasia	In coon land	T Bidgood

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of 1st Batt G. I. P. Ry Vol Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Under the double Eagle	Wagner
Overture	Giovannas D'Arco	Verdi
Selection	Romes E Ginlietta	Gounods
Clarinet Obligato	By Bergeon	Bergson
Selection	Three Little Maids	Ruben
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich	Celbeir

MUSIC AT PYRKE'S APOLLO' RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 7 till 10 p.m. to-day :—

March	Bel Marie	Farhback
Overture	The Minstrel	Lamotte
Valse	By the River	Wittmann
Polka March	Come Come Caroline	Kiefert
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Descriptive Patrol	The Coons Patrol	Lotter
Valse (Espagnote)	Picador	Brockett
Cake Walk	Weary Willie	Neat

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of one Atmaram Kanalram, a Hindu clerk living in the Narayen Dabolker's Chawl at Kalbadevi. It appeared that the deceased had rheumatism about ten days ago. He was under medical treatment. Two medical preparations were given to him. One bottle contained medicine to drink while the other contained liniment. They were properly labelled. On the night of Monday last the deceased took the liniment bottle thinking it to be the drinking medicine, and in mistake drank the application. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital as the deceased had told his wife how he happened to commit the mistake. Subsequently he died at the Hospital. He had never threatened to commit suicide. A verdict was returned that death was due to belladonna poisoning which was taken accidentally by the deceased.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE religious fervour and excitement which agitated the Mahomedan mind during the past ten days ended in peace and quietude last evening ; and the police force, from the Commissioner downwards, must have witnessed its close with a sigh of relief from the unusual worry and watchfulness which are entailed upon them during the continuance of the Mohurrum festival. These holidays commenced on the day following the appearance of the new moon ; and the novel features of the festival are not without interest to the Western mind. Catching a first glimpse of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum, the pious Islamite strikes a crowbar into a selected spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a "Taboot" or paper mausoleum, at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleum rises in daily-increasing proportions to the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, and the chanting of "marassias," of hymns of sorrow, for the deaths of the martyrs Hassan and Hoosain. These curious structures of bamboo, paper, and tinsel, generally follow the outlines of Mahomedan religious edifices, and are intended to represent the tombs of the two martyrs, who were the grandsons of the prophet. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is in full swing. On the night of the ninth day, commonly known as the "Kattal-ki-ratt," i. e. the night of slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing after the early evening, continues all through the night ; and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again the following mid-day, reaching its climax in the afternoon, when the "taboots" are immersed in the sea at Coolie Bunder beyond the Carnac Bunder Bridge. About the middle of the tenth day, the "taboots" in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out, under the directions of the police, towards the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and are slowly moved onward into Pydhonee. The route of the procession then runs through Moombadevi, Kalbadevi, and the Esplanade Cross Roads, on to the Arthur Crawford Market, and thence straight over the Carnac Bunder Bridge to the sea at Coolie Bunder. On the night of the ninth day, the excitement among the Shias, especially the Moguls and Seedees, is at its height. Large numbers of them assemble at the "Imambarra," the general assembly room, where the mourners move in a ring, beating their naked chests until the blood is ready to spurt forth. Yesterday morning, at Hussanabad, at Mount Road, where lie the remains of His Highness the first Aga Khan, "the passion play," as it is called, was enacted in the presence of an unusually large throng of mourners. The upper galleries of the bungalow were crowded by Mogul, Khoja, and other Mahomedan ladies, who shared in the general mourning. At the close of the "passion play," a procession enters the court-yard, headed by men carrying banners, including Hoosain's children seated on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating their bare chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosain, Kooshtei Shoodh", 'i. e.' Alas Hoosain is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners who accompany the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosain, and who walk the court-yard round and round, their lamentations being audible at some distance from Hassanabad. Thanks to the vigilance and energy of the police of Bombay, the Mohorrum festival this year has passed off peacefully.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

Snow has fallen in Kashmir, the chief fall recorded being one inch at Astor. Temperature is in defect in North-West India and in excess in the remainder of Northern and Central India. Thunder showers are possible in North-East India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Agra, Cawnpore, Jamnagar and Rajkot and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 9° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Cawnpore and minimum 6° to 9° in Berar and at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Ahmednagar and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Mormugao, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—More than three-quarters of an inch fell at Colombo and a few drops at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA.

SOME interesting particulars concerning the automobile in America, are contributed by Mr. Frank Munsey to Munsey's Magazine. The best obtainable statistics show that the American output for 1905 was about twenty-five thousand cars of one kind and another. These figures, contrasted with those of half a dozen years ago, show the tremendous strides of the automobile industry in Ameria. Then but very little capital was invested in automobile factories ; now over twenty millions of dollars is employed in the business. Then there were but two or three small manufactories, merely experimental shops, to-day there are forty or fifty big factories amply equipped with money and machinery and skilled workmen. In America, there are half a million men who can afford to own and run an automobile, and half a million automobiles will, we are assured, be in use there within the next ten years. Manufacturers, realising the difference in conditions between this country and the countries of Europe—the difference in the roads, and in the wealth and temperament of the peoples—are very wisely making automobiles that are particularly suited to America. Over 40 per cent, of them are so simplified that they are independent of the mechanician. They are chauffeurless machines, machines for the half-million citizens, many of whom could not afford to maintain an automobile plus the additional expense of a mechanician.

THE Maharaja of Indore Sivajirao Holker who is travelling in Kathiawar has visited Junagad, Porbander, and Lathi. He arrived at Limbdi on Saturday by a special train, and was warmly received, by the Thakore Saheb who after holding conversation led him into a tastefully decorated shamiana erected for the purpose stayed for two hours and then left for his Capital.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd ultimo, 2 Europeans, 11 East Indians, 27 Native Christians, 404 Hindus and 72 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 516. The death-rate was 52·6 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·6. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague 1, small-pox 20, fevers 109, bowel complaints 108, and other causes 278.

MR. BENTON, C.I.E. Inspector-General of Irrigation, who is now on a tour of inspection in Southern India, and who has been spending the whole of February in examining on the spot the proposals in connection with the Tungabadra Project, left Madras for Nellore, whence he will proceed to Someswaram, on the borders of the District, where it is proposed to construct a reservoir and a dam across the Penner. This scheme is also part of the Tungabadra Project, and is intended to bring under irrigation a large area in the Nellore District.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TWO BURNING INDIAN QUESTIONS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind observes : Two utterances on the two burning Indian questions of the day by our new Great Mogul in the historic hall of St. Stephen's, at Westminster, have been flashed here by Reuter. The one is in reference to the last word for the present on the controversy which led to the resignation of the late Viceroy and the other on the ill-considered and ill-advised partition of Bengal by the same ill-starred authority. So far as the first subject is concerned, it would seem that there is a general unanimity in the Press in England and India. The decision pronounced by Mr. Morley is held to be in the nature of compromise and it is as compromise that satisfaction is expressed at it. So far then as the details were concerned, it seems from Mr. Morley's despatch that they have been reconsidered and modified. And so far as there was even a semblance of over-riding the civil authority, they have been eleminated. As a result the Despatch is contemplated to bury the ashes of the controversy and no more. The details have been tinkered and patched. It was deemed wise, we presume, by the Cabinet that nothing should be done to bring about Lord Kitchener's resignation at the very threshold of their coming to place and power. There are many stormy petrels of Unionist politics to be thrown out. And while their hands were full of these matters, it was deemed both wise and politically expedient, not to embarass themselves with Indian problems. And since party Government demands even from the most philosophical member of the Cabinet a certain amount of loyal and dutiful allegiance without sacrificing a great principle, the Secretary of State for India had no other alternative but bury for the present the embers of the heated controversy and induce calm all round. The Despatch aims at that calm for the present and no more. Mr. Morley seems to be fully conscious of the fact that there is no finality about it. Common sense tells us as much. It is a mere mending of it. It cannot be said that we have seen the end of it once for all. Besides it is wisdom to wait and watch how the patched up scheme works itself in details.

The "Rast Goftar says : The controversy which exercised the country perhaps no other has done during the last decade, excepting the Bengal Partition scheme, has been to all outward appearances laid, not until it cost the country the loss of the services of it best pilot and the fundamental principle underlying a question of vital moment, which it has been used to look upon as its traditional birthright. But the principle for which Lord Curzon fought so strenuously has not been accepted in a manner so as to radically remove his grievances against the scheme of military dictatorship which the Commander-in-Chief strove his level best to press upon him. Six of the one and half-a-dozen of the other is practically the difference between the scheme with which Mr. Morley has now associated himself, and the one to which his late predecessor in office had subscribed. Instead of reopening the controversy and arguing it out in all its bearings, the new Secretary of State has been overanxious to decide it on the lines of least resistance. Instead of providing a safeguard for all times, and working out a scheme that will answer all exigencies, Mr. Morley has the present situation under his immediate horizon. He has essayed to approach the subject with a view to compose the controversy, and allay the embittered feelings in high quarters which it has given rise to. It is a sort of make shift to obviate further difficulties, and withal to pacify the popular uproar.

The "Gujerati" observes :—We were never over-enthusiastic about Mr. Morley's appointment to the post of the Secretary of State for India. He is a well-meaning, broad-minded and upright politician. As we said in noticing the composition of the Liberal Government, he would not be a party to an act of injustice with full knowledge of all the facts. But after all he has to rely upon the information supplied to him by the permanent officials at the India Office. Herein lies the germ of grave disappointment that his reply on Mr. Herbert Roberts amendment is likely to cause in India. He has declared that he was not likely to depart from the general principles of Liberalism. That is satisfactory so far as it goes But then the very next observation shows how he has to depend upon others for his facts.

Mr. Morley's despatch on the great military controversy which led to a rupture between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener has been accepted in competent quarters as satisfactory on the whole, having regard to the sitution created by the Conservative Government through Mr. Brodrick's agency. As was to be expected, Lord Minto ranged himself on the side of Lord Kitchener. It would be useless to conceal the fact that but for some assurance of this kind he would not have been offered a post which Lord Curzon found himself constrained to give up owing to sharp differences of opinion between him and the Commander-in Chief.

THE PARTY FOR INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Says the "Rast Goftar" : The party for India in Parliament is daily gathering strength, and the country may congratulate itself on having secured the co-operation of such a powerful combination to plead her case in Parliament. The advocates, however, would be doing very doubtful service for whatever brief they may hold for the country by exceeding the bounds of moderation, and they cannot be too often reminded to proceed very cautiously by not sacrificing the sympathy and confidence of the House by reckless statements and exageration. We regret the absence of Sir M. M. Bgownagree at the present stage in Parliament, whose tactful guidance would have proved of invaluable assistance in curbing misguided enthusiasm, which has done distinct disservice in the past. Though the debate which took place on the amendment of Mr. Herbert Roberts to the address was characteristic of a subdued and dignified tone, judging from what data we are furnished by Reuter's agency, we note that certain statements might have been suppressed and better left unsaid. The reference to the impression which the rise of Japan has made on the Indians was ill-advised when viewed in the light of the threat that followed. That the continuation of the present policy would lead to the loss of India is news even to our own countrymen, and we pray the advocates of our cause to be sparing in the use of all intimidatory phrases. Mr. Morley's attitude was of a conciliatory character and promising of hopeful results for the future.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	13	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	20	15	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	8	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	54	48	180
Total plague deaths to date	305,871	22,631	137
Same date last year	125	127	270

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Attacks	Deaths
4	2

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lieut-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, J. H. DuBOULAY Esq., Private Secretary, Captain H. MEYNELL, A. D. C., Captain E. GRAY, A. D. C., Captain the Hon'ble R. BRUCE, A. D. C., which cannot be delivered at Government, House, Bombay by 8 a.m., on 9th March should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 22nd idem when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT BOMBAY.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Malabar Point, 3rd March, 1906.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906.

INDIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

WITH a view to the more accurate registration of Indian Trade, the Government of India has ordered various changes to be carried out as the result of the recommendations of a Committee specially appointed to consider the matter. The statistics for by far the most important portion of the foreign sea-borne trade are based on declarations made upon the documents of entry and export. For the accuracy of these the Government is, and always will, remain dependent upon the goodwill and intelligent co-operation of private traders, because, although Customs officers are employed to check misdeclarations, the staff available can never permit of the check being effective, especially in matters not affecting the revenue, unless errors are in the first instance minimised by the care taken by declarants. On the other hand, merchants are as much concerned as the Government in detaining a correct record of trade, provided that it is not at too great a sacrifice of individual interests, and it was impressed upon the Committee by the mercantile representatives they met that they are willing to give every assistance in supplying fuller information in regard to destination, and the like so long as the new requirements do not become a source of harassment or inconvenience in passing their goods through the customs—a very wise stipulation to make, for delay means more to the merchant than to the official. Following these considerations the general policy in the opinion of the Committee, which is approved by the Government of India, should be to aim at obtaining correct information by willing co-operation rather than by attempting to enforce it under penalty. In all reasonable ways the course of business, as the Committee admits, should be lightened ; goods should not be detained when detention can reasonably be avoided, for misdeclaration affecting the statistics only, nor should documents be sent back to merchants for the correction of petty errors, when the latter can be summarily corrected by the Customs officers who detect them ; nor, wisely add the Committee, should a fee be levied for the amendment of a document whether made by a merchant or by a Customs officer, when the amendment is only of statistical interest, and finally, resort is only to lead to penalties or other severe measures when misdeclarations in particular cases become persistent and show that the reciprocity expected is not observed. With these objects in view the forms of bills of entry and other documents of declaration in use at the different ports are to be reconsidered and adapted to suit the new information needed.

In regard to the registration of the origin and destination of goods, the Committee report that the first and most important matter which they considered was that of the countries which should be registered in the statistics as those of origin and destination ; or in other words, what should in each case be regarded as the country from, or to which, the goods are imported or exported. For imports the existing practice is to register the country containing the port from which the goods were shipped direct to India. This when transhipment takes place means the place of transhipment and not the original port of despatch, except in the case of goods received on a through bill of lading. Such goods are ordinarily credited to the country containing the port at which the bill of lading was given, but this rule has not been rigidly observed. For exports the practice has been to record what the form of shipping bills in use at the most important ports describe as the port or place of destination, which the Committee has reason to believe, has been usually interpreted by declarants as the place of final discharge from shipboard. This practice as regards both imports and exports is understood to have originated under orders issued in 1875 and corresponds generally to that adopted in the United Kingdom. In illustration of the defects resulting from the existing practice the Committee quote the exports to Egypt. In respect of these it is found that the exports recorded in the Government accounts of sea-borne trade, were unduly exaggerated by the inclusion of cargoes which were sent to Suez or Port Said for orders—that is with a destination which was undecided at the time of leaving India and would be determined on arrival at the Egyptian port—and which subsequently passed out of those ports in the same bottoms. In 1903 it was decided that an attempt should be made to ascertain and record the ultimate port of destination of such goods and orders were given accordingly. Meanwhile attention had been drawn to the fact that the Indian accounts of sea-borne trade were defective in other points which tended to obscure the real course of trade. In particular it was pointed out that the trade recorded with the large distributing ports such as Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong in the East, and London, Hamburg and Antwerp in the West, included considerable quantities of goods which had merely passed through these ports in transit, while inland countries, such as Switzerland, did not appear at all in the Indian accounts. Although various proposals to remedy this inaccuracy were put forward no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. In England it was decided that an attempt should be made by the English Customs to record statistics on the basis desired and their method appears to be that which is also best suited for adoption in India.

As regards exports the Committee found that at present, owing to the want of definite instructions, the port declared on the shipping bill is not, in practice, invariably the port of final destination as contemplated in such orders as have from time to time been issued. Thus it was found that in several instances goods declared for Hongkong or Singapore and credited to those ports in the statistics, when the marks on the packages showed that they were really destined for San Francisco or elsewhere. It would be possible to remedy this defect by a change in the form of declaration which would render it clear that the port of final destination, and not the port of transhipment, is required. The Committee, however, wishes to endeavour to trace goods further than the mere port at which they are discharged from ship-board, whence they may be intended for a further destination by rail or river. Thus goods unloaded at Trieste may be really intended for a further destination in Germany or Switzerland, whereas under existing orders they are credited to Austria as the country containing the port of disembarkation. The Committee proposed accordingly to define the country of final destination as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea or land or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course of transhipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another—the counterpart of the definition of country of consignment for imports. We have only glanced at the report, which is a lengthy one and deals very fully with all phrases of the questions submitted for solution by the Committee. The recommendations and forms of the new documents are duly set forth in the "Gazette of India" and may be studied by those interested at the Chamber of Commerce though they will doubtless be circulated to all the interested parties.

SAVING TIME.

THE ways of the American are refreshing in many ways and especially are their business methods refreshing to those who have perforce become accustomed to the methods of the East. Recently New York had an exhibition of office appliances and crowds attended to see the latest improvements in scientific indexing, cataloguing manifolding, duplicating, automatic reckoning and so forth. The American believes that it pays him to attend such exhibitions because he learns how to save time, which is money. Nowhere else in the world is the saving of time reduced to such a science. It was the Americans who first discovered that five hundred men three minutes late represents the loss of a day. Seeing that this applied to a factory the principle was brought into use in offices and extended to embrace the prevention of loss of time by the invention of appliances for systematising routine work to its nicest point. In time sprang up schools for the teaching of advertising, which has been aptly described as the life breath of commerce and now schools are being established where the art of talking business is systematically taught. It might seem at first that to teach such a thing were impossible, but the American thinks otherwise and justly reasons that if a man can learn a thing by experience he can learn it better and more quickly by studying first the methods of those who have gained success by their knowledge. "We have plenty of men who are intelligent, educated, upright" said the head of one of these schools in an interview, "but how many know how to talk business successfully ? That explains why we have established schools for learning the art of talking business,' how to approach men at the right time, in the right way, to say the right thing with the right result." These things do not come naturally to most men, it is urged, and that accounts, according to the promoters of the "Talking School," for the scarcity of good agents, good canvassers, and good salesmen. At first the scheme was ridiculed but it has passed through that inevitable stage and is now like the many other business schools in America on the high road to success. And yet there are people who wonder why they are killed by competition when they consider that sitting on an office stool is all the training that is required for a commercial life.

"CALUMNY AND DISTORTION."

WE have heard little or nothing during the past few days of the progress of the controversy over Chinese labour in South Africa. No confirmation or denial has come of the reported difficulties facing members of the Stock Exchange on Settling day a fortnight ago and little or nothing seems to have been said on the subject in Parliament. Outside the precincts of Westminster, however, there has been no relaxation of the efforts made to expose the methods of the Liberals in dealing with the subject both during the Elections and since. Lord Harris is one of the most strenuous opposers of the Government Policy and he speaks with some authority. At a meeting in the city recently he vigorously attacked the party cry, more especially its use by those in high position. "Perversion, distortion and calumny" he said "could not prevail against the truth for long ; they had prevailed long enough to considerably influence the elections, but the cloud of deliberate misrepresentation must be dispelled by the inquiries which the Prime Minister stated he was making. But was it not astounding that a Prime Minister of Great Britain should countenance these gross allegations first and inquire afterwards ? He saw no reason to alter his opinion that the best thing the Government in its own interests could do was to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire as to the supply of native labour and the objection of the white men to undertake manual unskilled labour." It is indeed difficult to reconcile the word slavery as applied to the indentured Chinese coolie with the statements of Mr. Bryce in his book on South Africa in which he clearly states his recognition of the impossibility of employing white labour on most of the mines, owing to its prohibitive cost. But more emphatic was Lord Harris' protest against the words of the Prime Minister at Liverpool early in January when he said "With respect to the future Lord Elgin has informed Lord Selborne that no further licenses are to be issued. We are making an inquiry as to what steps can be taken to remove the taint of slavery." It was an offensive expression to use against British subjects and one which despite is frequent use has never had the least justification. It is to be hoped that all concerned will unite in demanding and extracting a full and public apology for the expressions which have been authorised by the Liberal Party in this matter. The colony is to get a system of Government that will enable it to decide for itself and there is not the slightest doubt but that the Transvaal will, with the approval of the whole of South Africa, decide that alien labour is absolutely indispensable.

A GIANT MOTOR-CAR.

THE largest and fastest motor in the world has just been built by Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt. It is a 250 h.-p. racing freak, and is meant to do two and a half miles to the minute and, of course, to break all records. This it has not done so far, but it is quite new and its full powers have not been thoroughly tested yet. It is, however, spoken of as a "whirlwind" and has been entered for some American tournaments, notably the Florida-Cuba trials. The designer of this car was a Frenchman, François Richard, and the owner and maker, Mr. Vanderbilt, spent £,3000 on special machinery required for its outfit. Fifty skilled French mechanics were employed night and day in the construction of this huge eight-cylindered car. Aluminium has been used wherever possible, but the principal working parts are of special nickel steel. As it approached completion it was found that its weight would disqualify it in most motor racing competitions, so the front axle was freely perforated and some other parts drilled out to lighten them. The car is geared to one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour. The designer, Richard, and the man who will drive it, Sartori, are certain that it will achieve success. This monster motor was the first to leave the workshops of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who evidently does not believe in beginning with the thin end of the wedge, for he had not previously tried his hand on the construction of small motors, but went at once to work on this leviathan.

DURING the Royal Visit to Quetta this month, the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Las Beyla and the Baluch Sardars will attend to do honour to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness will proceed to New Chaman on the 15th instant, to present colours to the 27th Baluch Light Infantry.

H. M. S. HOGUE, under the Command of Captain E. G. Shorthand, R. N., sailed yesterday for England.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, one of the Managing Proprietors, has temporarily assumed the editorship-in-chief of the "Englishman."

IT is expected that the Jhang Settlement will be completed this month, and that the Rawalpindi Settlement will be finished by this time next year. Settlements are to commence shortly in Umballa and Rohtak.

THE Chenab, Jhelum and Chunian irrigation colonies are subject to the provisions of the Punjab Government Tenants Act of 1893. The revised draft Bill which aims at remedying the important practical defects of the existing Act is still under discussion.

THE "Morning Post" is informed that the report, that the concession for the construction of the Tien-tsin-Ching-kiang Railway has been cancelled, is incorrect, also and that there is no possibility of the Pekin Syndicate's concession in Shan-si being withdrawn by the Chinese Government.

THE result of the crushings at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for February is as follows :—Quartz crushed 1,850 tons, gold obtained 768 ozs., tailings cyanided 1,850 tons, gold obtained 270 ozs., making a total of 1,038 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,139 ozs., in January, and 1,124 ozs., in December.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 20th January amounted to Rs. 1,496 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 596. Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 20th January were Rs. 4,288, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,702.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 20th January, amounted to Rs. 45,499 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 26,964. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th January were Rs. 1,19,978, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 65,819.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 20th January amounted to Rs. 4,196, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 638, Total earnings from 1st January to 20th January were Rs. 11,221 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 885.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Allahabad on the 7th March, visit Aligarh on the 8th, Agra on the 9th, and return to Allahabad on the 10th March. He will be accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. E. F. L. Winter, I. C. S., Chief Secretary, during his visit to Agra, and by Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, I. C. S., Private Secretary, throughout.

LORD CURZON'S decision to stop all work on the Mandalay-Kunlon extension of the Burma Railways after the bridging of the Gokteik Gorge caused much disappointment in Burma, as it had been hoped by means of this line to deflect a large portion of the Yunnan trade to Bhamo. Lord Elgin had always been in favour of tapping the Yunnan trade by means of a railway from the Burma side, the more particularly as the French were pursuing an active railway policy in the valley of the Red River with a desire to introduce a greater commercial intimacy between Saigon and Yunnan. It appears that the new Railway Board is in favour of tapping Yunnan by means of a light railway to Tengyueh, and reference to this project have recently been published. But an entirely new difficulty has now cropped up, if the Shanghai vernacular paper, the "Nanfangpao," is to be trusted. It appears that an agitation is being got up against the proposed line by the Chinese students who were sent to Japan, and who have since proved such a thorn in the side of the Chinese authorities. The students contend that the construction of the line would be tantamount to handing over Yunnan to British control, and have been memorialising by means of the telegraph, the Waiwupu, the Viceroy of the Yun-Kuei, and the educational authorities on the subject. The "Nanfangpao" also contains a reference to another matter of even greater importance to India. It asserts that the Waiwupu has requested the British Government to take steps to reduce the importation of Indian opium into China in view of the Chinese Government monopoly on prepared opium having been partially put into effect. The British Minister is said to have replied that when China shall have given satisfactory proof of having curtailed the production of native opium, the British Government will move in the matter.

COTTON RESEARCH IN INDIA.

THE report of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India for the year 1904 to 1905 deals with general work done during the past four years. Dealing with cotton, which study is divided under several heads, the report, under the title of the survey of indigenous varieties, says :—"During the past four years measures for the improvement of Indian cotton have absorbed a very large proportion of the energies of the imperial and provincial departments. A full account of these measures has already been published in the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture so that this report will be confined to a general summary. In 1902 the Inspector-General made a collection of the existing varieties of cotton cultivated in India. The percentage of lint to seed yielded by each variety was ascertained, and a valuation of the lint was made by trade experts, which serves as a standard for future comparison. These varieties were distributed to Government experiment stations in the principal cotton-growing tracts to serve as a basis for botanical examination and identification and also to test the most suitable varieties for growth in each tract. As regards the botanical survey, a preliminary classification[*] was issued by Professor Gammie in 1903, and a second paper by him on the same subject is now in the press. This preliminary stage of the botanical survey is then completed for the present. Some interesting results have also been obtained by the growth of numerous varieties side by side in order to judge of their comparative values under varying conditions of soil and climate. These have been published in Mr. Mollison's two Notes on the Improvement of Indian Cotton, dated the 3rd February and 15th August, 1903. Field examination shows that the agricultural characters of different varieties are very much modified by transferring them from one tract to another. The modification may result in deterioration or the reverse, as regards vigour of growth, yield, quality of lint and proportion of lint to seed. A favourable season also affects the quality of the lint and its percentage to the seed. Most varieties have inherent characteristics that suit the local conditions. Varieties of the fine "Broach" type generally deteriorate when grown away from the genial influence of sea breezes. With their prolonged period of growth, they also require either deep moisture-holding soil or the assistance of irrigation. Extensive trials of the Broach variety were made in 1904, seed being distributed to Government farms and selected private persons. These proved almost universally a failure, being damaged in some parts by heavy monsoon rains and in others by winter cold. It may be that this type may succeed with early sowings under irrigation in the north of India, where very inferior varieties are at present grown. Early showing is necessary so that the crop may be mature before the cold season arrests growth. The fine varieties of the "Bani" type come to early maturity, but are delicate and give a small yield with a low percentage of lint. Selection and cross-breeding to improve the yield and vigour of the plants is the most likely method of improvement. The course varieties of the "Fari" type are vigorous, hardy plants, giving a heavy yield and a high percentage of lint. The growth of this type is rapidly expanding and will not be ousted until a finer variety can be introduced which will give an equally large profit. The "Fethi" type is also extremely vigorous and prolific, but the lint is poor and its percentage to seed is small.

It seems probable that in most tracts improvement is more likely to result from working with the indigenous variety as a basis rather than the introduction of another variety. The two main methods of improvement are selection of seed and cross-breeding. In some tracts the cultivators practise no seed selection, whilst the increase of ginning factories has resulted in the mixture of seed and further deterioration in parts where the cultivators purchase their seed from such factories. Careful plant to plant selection upon scientific lines is proceeding at some government farms, which should result in future improvement. A proposal to start some large government seed farms has been negatived, but it has been decided to start an experiment station in each important cotton tract, which will contain a substantial area for seed selection and production. Efforts have been made to produce quicker results by a rougher method of selection. Under the instructions of the Government of India and with their financial support, provincial departments have arranged to help cultivators in securing the best seed of varieties known to be suitable to the local conditions, in the hope that this may result in the production of better cotton than is now produced by seed indiscriminately obtained from all sources. The methods followed have naturally varied with local conditions. In tracts where the cultivators obtain their seed from ginning factories, arrangements have been made with the owners to set aside the best lots of cotton purchased by them, to remove all stained lint and to gin separately for seed distribution. In other tracts, the best fields of cotton have been selected, from which all weakly plants and stray plants of other varieties are removed, and the best pickings taken for seed. An interesting trial of private seed farms is also being made in the Central Provinces by inducing some cultivators to grow cotton primarily for seed upon principles which differ somewhat from those followed in growing the crop for lint, with a government guarantee against loss and government assistance in trained supervision. It is clear that such generalized methods are only applicable to tracts where the cultivators themselves do not practise seed selection ; the results have yet to be ascertained.

The most hopeful line of work is plant-breeding, which is in progress on several farms, more particularly in the Bombay Presidency. This work was started in 1901, but it was not till the following year that a regular programme was framed. Progress must necessarily be slow, but there is a distinct promise of some ultimate success. Everywhere the need of control by experts has been acutely felt. Crosses have been made of one indigenous variety with itself and with a second indigenous variety. The result of crossing 'inter se' has generally been to produce a marked increase in the vigour of growth. This has been very marked at Surat and at Lyallpur but no improvement is reported to have resulted from similar work in Madras. Crossing of one variety with another at first results in great variation of type. These hybrids are now undergoing a rigorous course of selection both for improved fibre and for improved yield. Several of the many hundreds of crosses have shown marked superiority over both parents. There are a few hybrids in cultivation on the Surat farm that can hardly fail to improve the Broach type. The work has received a sharp check from the very unfavourable season of last year when all that could be done was to save the crop by irrigation, but with two favourable years the provincial department should be in a position to distribute new varieties to cultivators. In other provinces the work is much less advanced or at a standstill owing to want of skilled supervision.

Whilst attention has very largely been concentrated upon the improvement of indigenous varieties, the trial of exotics has not been neglected, although the persistent efforts of many years past have nearly always ended in failure. Exotics, even when acclimatized, are generally more delicate than indigenous varieties and deteriorate rapidly. In 1902 trials were made of a number of newly imported American and Egyptian varieties. They were sown as an ordinary monsoon crop, and failed everywhere on black soil. The small amount of lint produced was also found to have greatly deteriorated. The experiments were continued in 1903, the second years crop being somewhat better than the previous one. Extensive trials of American and Egyptian varieties were made in 1904 in Behar and the Punjab. The Behar trials were generally a failure. Newly imported Americans and Egyptians were found to be risky to grow and did not thrive ; the superior indigenous varieties matured so slowly that they were affected by the winter frost ; acclimatized Americans did the best, but even these largely failed. The problem of cotton cultivation in Behar is still unsolved. In the Punjab a promising measure of success was obtained with some American varieties, both newly imported and acclimatized. Extended trials are being made during the current year. Still more promising results have been secured by Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Director of Bombay, with Egyptian cotton in Sindh. Small trials in 1904 gave a good yield quite equal to that obtained in Egypt, whilst the growth of the plant appeared to be normal.

(Concluded on page 6.)

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[*] Note on the classification of Indian cottons at the Poona Farm by G. A. Gammie, F. L. S.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOME.

An Important Question.

GENERAL DEBRATH'S APPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons, said that Lord Kitchener's scheme of reorganisation of the Indian frontier, was originally estimated at a cost of 1,300 lakhs annually apart from 300 lakhs for other measures. The matter, he said, was being further considered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Reuter's statements regarding despatch from Lord Minto said to have been read by Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons and about the expenditure upon Indian Frontier, both require some correction. As a matter of fact Lord Minto's communication was merely a telegram to Mr. Morley to the effect that he himself, his Council, Lord Kitchener and the Army Head-Quarters Staff were in accord in accepting Mr. Morley's settlement of the Army Re-organisation Scheme and would forthwith proceed to carry it into effect upon the lines indicated by Mr. Morley, (not upon those indicated by Lord Kitchener), a very important correction. In regard to the expenditure upon the frontier defence the thirteen hundred lakhs referred to by Mr. Morley is of course the total cost of the whole of the scheme, sanctioned in Lord Curzon's time for Military reorganisation in this country including the redistribution of troops, re-armament and the conversion of Quetta and Peshawar into the Head-Quarters of Mobile Field Forces. This thirteen hundred lakhs is brought up to fifteen hundred lakhs by the inclusion of items previously sanctioned, and it was decided that the entire scheme should be carried out in five years, an allotment of three hundred lakhs being made to it annually until completed. Hence arises the statement regarding the sum of three hundred lakhs, which is referred to erroneously as if it were something additional which it is not. There is nothing new in the scheme which was referred to in last year's Budget.

The "Englishman" hears that the Secretary in the New Army Department is likely to be assisted by at least one Deputy and two Under Secretaries. The new scheme cannot be introduced until the Secretary is appointed.

A regrettable controversy has been started, meanwhile, as to what is to become of the particular officer, who now holds the appointment of Secretary in the Military Department. The "Pioneer" points out that the Aden Command, which has been offered to him on the abolition of his present post, is the best paid appointment of its kind and one his predecessor was given after vacating. The "Englishman" argues that he ought to have something even better.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FISCAL DEBATE POSTPONED.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, announced the inability of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to be present which necessitated the postponement of a debate on the Fiscal Question till the 12th inst.

THE SOKOTO DISASTER.

Reported Death of the Mahdi.

General Lugard reports from Sokoto that the Mahdi is reported to have died from his wounds and, that the rebels are surrounded by a native contingent from Sokoto, whom ample reinforcements will reach in a few days.

The loyalty of all the Emirs is most striking.

NORWEGIAN FISHING FLEET IN A GALE.

Over Thirty Boats Lost.

The fishing fleet from Trondhjem in Norway numbering four hundred boats has been scattered in a terrible storm.

Most of them succeeded in reaching harbour, but thirty-four are known to have been lost.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

Rear-Admiral Bridgeman replaces Vice-Admiral Grenfell in the Mediterranean fleet.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

General Swayne, Commissioner of Somaliland, has been appointed Governor of Honduras.

THE NATAL RISING.

Success of Stern Measures.

The Natal Police and Mounted Infantry have captured the Chief Gobigambe, who failed to surrender the recalcitrant tribesmen.

His kraal was shelled after clearing out the inhabitants. Forty head-men then came in and submitted.

THE KING IN PARIS.

M. Loubet Entertained.

Ex-President Loubet and M. Delcasse lunched with King Edward at the Embassy to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Franco-Spanish Police Proposed.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

At yesterday's sitting of the conference at Algeceras the Russian delegate submitted a proposal for a Franco-Spanish police for Morocco as the only solution.

M. Revoil, the French delegate, in supporting the proposal, said that France was prepared to organise two thousand Moors for the eight principal ports.

Herr von Radowitz, the German delegate, maintained that all the Powers should participate in the policing in order to secure economic equality.

The British Spanish and Portuguese delegates supported M. Revoil.

THE JAPAN FAMINE.

Canada to the Rescue.

A subscription has been opened at Ottawa for the relief of the famine in Japan.

MR. KENNAR DS' ARREST.

Mr. Kennard, the Engitsh Journalist, who was arrested in Russia has been released.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Horniman.

THE STORES COMMITTEE.

DAILY SITTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Stores Committee, under Mr. MacDonald, is now sitting daily in Calcutta.

MR. JUSTICE HENDERSON'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

I regret to hear that the improvement in the health of Mr. Justice Henderson, reported from Colombo, was not continued when he reached Suez.

HOME MEMBERSHIP RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The rumour that Mr. Risley succeeds Sir Arundel T. Arundel as Home Member of Council is revived here to-day, by the "Indian Daily News."

THE CALCUTTA PONY PAPER-CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Pony Paperchase Cup, here has been won by Mr. Hamilton on Goodchap. Mr. Holmes on Energy was second.

THE BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship to-day, Zorab beat Bond six—three and six—three; Heckle beat Matthews six—four and seven—five; Nelson Wright beat Carr six—two and six nothing; and Warden beat Burlton two—six, six—two and eight—six.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Captain Norman, 11th Lancers, is appointed an attache in the mobilisation Branch Army Head-Quarters.

The death is reported of Lieutenant G. T. S. Clarke, 15th Lancers at Sialkot on the 4th instant, from small-pox.

Colonel Hall, 2nd Gurkhas, officiates in Command of the Garhwal Brigade when General Browne officiates in Command of the Meerut Division.

The following officiating appointments in Brigade Commands have been approved during the leave vaccancies; Colonel Martin, 5th Gurkhas to Command the Abbottabad Brigade; Colonel Gordon, 13th Lancers, to Command the Sialkot Brigade; Colonel Wallace, 27th Punjabis, to Command the Multan Brigade; Colonel Worlledge, 99th Infantry Brigade, to Command the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, Colonel Mecwiney, 20th Deccan Horse, to Command the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.

Major Glasgow, the Queen's, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General at the Northern Command Head Quarters vice Colonel Edwards proceeding on leave.

THE MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE following is the result of the drawing:—

FIRST ROUND.

Captain W. D. Keys, I.M.S., plays R. Reid; D. H. Brend plays G.W. Rhe Philipe; H. Cheetham plays W. Reid; and E. E. Coombs plays L. Barraclough.

1st round to be finished by Thursday 8th, and 2nd round to be finished by Saturday, 10th.

Final on Tuesday, 13th.

The following matches are arranged:—Reid vs. Cheetham, Wednesday 7th; Keys vs. R. Reid, Wednesday, 7th; and Coombs vs. Barraclough, Thursday, 8th.

THE Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta are inviting applicants for the post of Secretary upon a salary Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

COLONEL C. J. STODDART of the iron smelting fame is in Calcutta upon a visit and lunched with the Viceroy yesterday.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Round of the Galleries.

THE "LITTLE STRANGER" AT THE CRITERION.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

AT the Paterson Gallery in Bond-street is a show of paintings by Mr. Dacres Adams and of bookbindings by Miss Katherine Adams, both of which should attract attention. Mr. Dacres Adams has founded his artistic taste on the subjects so dear to the pre-Raphaelite painters, and something of his technique; but he has wisely also been influenced by the romantic art of Edwin Abbey and the masculine methods of the Beggarstaffs. These influences combine in this artist's hands to express his dainty and fairly imagination in delightful fashion, and keep his manipulation of his subjects beautiful in colour and broad in treatment. In the Queen Morgan le Fay he not only has a fine design, but he achieves a beauty of glowing colour that is as telling as the pure use of the broadly handled washes of the medium. Here also is his dramatic. The Outcast, the sinning girl scoffed at and thrust out of her village by the gossips of the place. His large Enchanted Knight is rich in colour as it is haunting in its emotional statement; it is enhanced by being surrounded by works in keeping with it. The little water-colour of My Lady is charming in spirit and treatment. And his humours works, the two water-colours, The Village Street and The Widower, show that humorous subjects, when treated by a man of artistic insight, are just as capable of telling treatment both in design and colour as any other subject The Village Street is remarkably decorative in form, whilst dramatic in its action, and is one of the most perfect things in a good exhibition. Miss Adams's treatment of book-covers is as charming and in as good and appropriate taste and technique as is her kinsman's technique in painting. The colour and tooling are the work of one who has attained to perfect craftsmanship.

At the Fine Art Society's in Bond-street is on view a collection of paintings and pastels by a group of Dutchmen, and of bronzes by Charles Van Wyk. The accomplished aquarelist Le Comte is particularly well represented, and the wateriness of his grey-green seas, the quality of his grey skies, his decorative use of the white piles of harbour jetties, are used with a sense of selection that never obtrudes itself too strongly upon the truth of his vision of things. Schregel sends a very good example of his painting of sunlight in Holland entitled, Sunshine. Slaiter is strong in pastels. Gruppe has more than one interesting pastoral in the grey and green and black key with its touch of blue of his native Holland, which Mauve discovered to the modern Dutchmen. And both the Antzenius, with his market scene, and Haverman with his pictures of motherhood, are here shown to advantage. The sculptor Van Wyk sends several freely-handled statuettes that retain all the forceful charm of the clay sketch—the Old Peasant Woman being a particularly vigorous piece of work; whilst the Head of a Child shows him an exquisite portraitists in bronze of children. The character-drawing in these bronzes is remarkable; and were Van Wyk to work in a more mellow warm bronze instead of the yellowish stuff he employs, he ought to get many commissions for portraiture over here, busts of children and grown-ups. His indeed a fascinating art; and it is a mystery that people do not more often employ such sculptors when they can procure such permanent and beautiful mementoes at such reasonable prices.

At the Carfax Mr. Graham Robertson holds an exhibition of his paintings and illustrations. Mr. Graham Robertson is one of those men who seem always to fall just short of achievement owing to an over-large bump of receptivity, a fault more usual amongt women artists—a faculty for being so impressed by the style of another man, that he never seems to have the strength to develop a style wholly his own. Once in these galleries he wins to success with a portrait of an infant, "Mademoiselle X.; II Penseroso," which is remarkably good and well put together, as regards painting, colour, modelling, dash, and go. But in every other picture in this room we find the portrait head subordinated to the rest of the picture, giving a sense of weakness and hesitancy, as though the artist had got so far correctly and feared to make a mess of his design. A particular instance of this is the portrait of the child with the dog, where the dog, which is beyond the child, is not only well painted, but so well painted that it puts the child's head into the middle distance. This pathetic impression of the man lacking the strength to dare is still more marked in his illustrations to songs, where a certain daintiness of feeling is wrecked by the weakness of modelling and of character-drawing, a want of force to complete the design and raise it above mediocre accomplishment.

At the Bechstem hall the other night the "Alma Mater Male Choir" gave their second concerts of the present season, three more concerts being announced between this date and March 15 inclusive. Their singing is extremely interesting, and it is a good sign that such associations as this should be formed in England, when one remembers how widely extended is the idea of such a combination throughout the whole of Germany. There is something finely artistic about such associations as these, which bind men together into a sort of musical club-life. Their singing was extremely good, and was particularly proved in Mendelssohn's part-song. The Hunter's Farewell. It is in such glees as this that singers, so fine in voice and so cultivated in tone, appear at their best. It would be superfluous to mention all the various songs and part-songs which were given on this occasion; suffice it to say that the programme was admirably carried through. Mr. Stanley Marchant accompanied with considerable distinction.

To write of Mr. Michael Morton's three-act farce—three acts of farce would perhaps describe "The Little Stranger" more accurately—is no very grateful task. Let us say at the outset that the piece was followed by the great majority of those present with roars of laughter, and that the final reception was entirely, if not enthusiastically, favourable. Also that the author was called and met with nothing but cheers. Yet there were some who could not join in the mirth, some whom the proceedings pained and saddened. The title of the play concentrates attention as the feature by which it would be judged, and by which it must stand or fall. This is Master Edward Garratt, a boy whose physical development has been arrested and arrested in some parts more than others. Though, as we understand, some fifteen years of age, he makes his first appearance as a baby of exactly twelve months. And as long as he is content to sit on a cushion silent and motionless for that baby he may pass muster. But the moment he moves or utters a sound he ceases to be a child, and to have the charm, of childhood. Master Garratt appears also in other character. The baby's mother is one of the most ardent disciples of a spiritualist called Veronsky, whom, against her husband's orders, she allows to hold "seances" in her drawing-room. He is, of course, an imposter and a scoundrel. Her husband, returning home unexpectedly, finds a "seance" afoot. He is very angry, but does dot know what to do.

Fortunately, a friend turns up in the Hon. Alec Howard, a man who, having made himself famous by exposing a notorious spiritualist, has taken to the business himself—that is to say, that, despite his title and position, he gives public performances a la Mr. Maskelyne, in which he is assisted by a boy of growth so stunted that he can be hidden away anywhere, and, undetected, lend a hand and a tongue in the manifestations. Howard, observing a remarkable likeness between this boy and the baby—a likeness it would certainly be unwise to invite any mother to observe—is struck by an idea. The souls want spiritual manifestation, let them have their wish. With the help of the husband, who dresses himself up as a skeleton and reveals to Veronsky that he has been drowned an hour before in the Thames, and of the dwarf, who dressing up in the clothes of the baby declares himself to be the husband's soul come back to earth in baby form, Howard contrives to inflict on all the "souls" the direct terror and agony. The body of the piece is made up of the antics of this "enfant horrible", and the torments of the persons on whom he plays his pranks. Like Mr. Gilbert's "elderly dotard of five," he smokes and drinks and behaves generally in a distressing and offensive manner. Of course, all is explained in the end, Veronsky is shown off the premises, and the penitent wife has restored to her husband and child. Master Edward Garratt did his work with great cleverness, but, speaking personally, we derived no pleasure from its contemplation.

But, as we have said, most of those present laughed long and loud, and never longer or louder than when Master Garratt changed from the short-clothes of the baby to the trousers of the lad, a proceeding in our judgement unpleasing in itself, and reproduced, perhaps, a trifle more realistically than the occasion demanded. Of the rest of the cast, and of the play, very little need be said. The company is unusually strong, but it was sad to see artists like Mr. Graham Browne, M. Frederick Volpe, Miss Sydney Fairbrother, and Mr. James Carew wasting their abilities on parts wholly unworthy of them Save for the presence of Master Edward Garratt, one might have thought one was witnessing the revival of some forgotten farce of the late seventies. Even the manifestations smack of a bygone day. The spiritualist of to-day must use much more subtle means if he is to achieve the position apparently occupied by Veronsky. He must, too, be a man of much greater capacity and resource. But, again, as we have said, the little stranger is the whole of the play, and as long as Master Garratt was on the stage there was plenty of laughter in the audience. It is quite on the cards that the piece will be a tremendous success. On this point we offer no opinion, but we shall watch the play's career with curiosity and interest.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th February, contains the following provincial reports:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

More rain was received during the week in every district of the Province, but the fall generally was lighter than in the preceding week. The standing crops are now doing well in most districts and extra crops have been or are being sown in several. The condition of the poppy crop is also good. Pressing of sugarcane continues all over the Province. The crops in parts of Partabgarh and Fatehpur have been seriously injured by hail which had also caused some slight damage in parts of nine other districts. The condition of agricultural stock is generally fair but cattle are suffering from want of fodder which continues scarce and dear in fifteen district. Prices are still higher but are falling or have fallen in sixteen districts, they have risen slightly in Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Sitapur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, and Banda. The total number of persons on relief at the end of the week was 159,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall in distressed districts was: Jalaun 65, Jhansi 16, Hamirpur 21, Cawnpore 73, and Muttra 63 cents. The rain will provide some pasture and improve growing crops but it has not materially affected the situation. Harvesting has commenced in parts of Cawnpore, Jhansi, and Hamirpur. Scarcity of fodder continues and loss of cattle is reported from Konch in Jalaun. The cheapest food grains are jowar and maize which are selling at between eleven and a half and twelve and a quarter seers per rupee. The physical condition of the people is normal. The numbers on relief have risen and are now as follows:—Workers Jalaun 47,000, Jhansi 17,000, Muttra 10,000, Cawnpore 12,000 Hamirpur 15,000; on gratuitous relief Jalaun 31,000, Jhansi 13,000, Muttra 6,000, Cawnpore 1,000, Hamirpur 7,000, total workers 1,01000; total on gratuitous relief 53,000, grand total 1,53,000. Some falling off in the numbers is expected during harvesting operations.

PUNJAB.

There was good rain throughout the Province during the week. Prices show a slight downward tendency. Sowings of extra spring and ploughings for autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane is being sown in Delhi. The standing crops have benefited greatly by the recent rain and are generally in good condition. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Ambala and parts of Amritsar and Sialkot and by locusts in parts of Multan. Cattle are still weak and suffering from insufficiency of fodder in most districts. Fodder is still scarce except in Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, and Multan; leaves of trees, etc., are being substituted for fodder. Green fodder is available to a limited extent in Ferozepore and Sialkot. There is no complaint about the water-supply. The daily average number of workers on four famine works in Rohtak was 4,169 against 3,279 last week. In Gurgaon the test works have been closed.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain is reported from all States and Ajmer-Merwara. the maximum fall was in Bikaner two inches five cents and the minimum in Tonk twelve cents. Spring crops have generally benefited especially in Bikaner but the rain is too late to extend cultivation As regards pasturage and fodder there is no change since last week except that Bikaner now reports sufficient grass till next monsoon. Some damage to opium is reported from Mewar owing to rain. Prices are practically unaltered. The numbers on famine relief were:—Ajmer-Merwara 51,053; in Native States 31,623; on test work:—North Mewar 2,653, Shahpura 852 Tonk 1,153, Jaipur 4,430. Alwar 2,745. on gratuitous relief:—North Mewar 471, Shahpura 57. Tonk 84, grand total 99,138 or an increase of 997.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer-Merwara—on works:—Ajmer 17 550, Merwara 20,274; on gratuitous relief:—Ajmer 7,505, Merwara 8,724, total 54,053 or an increase of 812 Prices in both districts are 10 3-4 seers per rupee. Native States:—Marwar on works 3,513; on gratuitous relief 1.740, total 5 253; Kishangarh on work 2 405; on gratuitous relief 2 663. total 5,073; Eastern Agency on works 17,457, on gratuitous relief 4,815, total 22,272. Prices:—Marwar 11 3-4. Kishangarh 12 1-2, Karauli 9 1-2, Bharatpur 11 1-2, Dholpur affected area 10 1-2 seers per rupee. The prospects of the spring harvest are distinctly improved by the recent rain.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was general rainfall during the week in parts of Gwalior and Malwa, at Pachal in Bhopal and in Bhopawar. Irrigation of spring and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. The standing crops are fair in Bhopal. Malwa and Bhopawar; average in Bundelkhand; and indifferent in Baghelkhand Irrigated spring crops are normal in parts of Gwalior. The probable outturn is fair in Bhopal and Bhopawar, and below average in Baghelkhand. Bundelkhand and Malwa. The crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Gwalior and Malwa Agricultural stock is bad in parts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; good in Baghelkhand; and average in Bundelkhand. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior, and scarce in north of Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, are rising in Bhopal, continue high in Baghelkhand, and are steady in Bundelkhand. Opium has been slightly damaged in parts of Gwalior.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position in Gwalior and Bundelkhand is unaltered. Some rain has fallen over the affected area in Gwalior which will do considerable good to the standing crops in unirrigated tracts and contribute towards maintenance of water in wells. Prices of staple food grains vary from 11 1 4 to 13 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand. The numbers on works were as follows:—In Gwalior 25,000; on gratuitous relief 4,500, total 29,500. In Orchha, Datia Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sarila, and Jagirs on works 23,000, on gratuitous relief 3,250, total 23,250, grand total 55.750.

BARODA.

For week ending 17th February, the numbers on relief were as follows:—On works 2,780, on gratuitous relief 165, total 2,945.

Bombay reports will be published separately hereafter.

THE Council of Lamas at Lhassa seem to have been stimulated to action by the recent visit of the Tashi Lama to India. They did not approve of His Holiness's proceedings; and apparently before he had reached Shigatse on his return journey, they deputed one of their number to take the road to Calcutta. This Shape, or Councillor, is doubtless duly accredited to Government, and he may be expected to arrive next week; but his particular mission is not yet known. When he enters British territory, he may make some sign, though Tibetan officials, like Chinese, have an ingenious way of concealing their true intentions. Lhassa has never before sent one of its Councillors of State to India, and the Shape's appearance will be quite an event of interest. It may perhaps portend some new development of Tibetan policy that will affect the questions pending under the Younghusband treaty.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, presided over a gathering, in the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, to witness the distribution of awards. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Prince Jaysinghji of Palitana, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. Dinshaw E Wacha, Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. J. E. Mackenzie, Mr. T. S. Dawson, Mr. S. Joyce, Mr. James MacDonald and many others.

On his arrival His Excellency was received at the steps of the Hall by the Hon. Mr. Dunn, the Chairman, and members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Institute, in his opening remarks said:—"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Staff of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, I beg to welcome you here this evening and to thank you for the encouragement which your presence here affords to our efforts in the cause of technical education. Particularly I desire to thank Your Excellency for your kindness in consenting to preside over this meeting and to distribute the awards which will thus have an added value to the recipients. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the premier Institute of its kind in India, will, in a few days' time, have completed the eighteenth year of its existence, and I trust that you will not deem it out of place if on this occasion I do not entirely confine myself to the work of the past year but mention also some of the developments and improvements that have been carried out and are projected in the immediate future. The appointment of a suitable successor to the late Mr. H. Monie as Principal of the Institute was a matter that engaged the anxious consideration of the Board, and they had the great advantage of the sympathetic assistance of the Right, Hon'ble the Lord Reay through whose active initiative during the time he held the office of Governor of Bombay, the Institute was brought into existence, and who continues to take a deep interest in its welfare. I desire here to offer to His Lordship, on behalf of the Trustees, their warmest thanks for his kind assistance in this important matter. Dr. John E. Mackenzie who has been appointed to the post is a Doctor of Science of the Edinburgh University and a Doctor of Philosophy of Strasburg. He held at the time of his selection the post of Head of the Chemical Section of the Birkbeck College in the City of London. He is a recognised Teacher of the University of London and an Extra Academical Teacher of the University of Edinburgh; and I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the selection made. Dr. Mackenzie arrived here only in December last and during the ten months which had elapsed since Mr. Monie's death Mr. T. S. Dawson, the Mechanical Engineering Master, was in charge of the Institute as Acting Principal. His tenure of the office was marked by great zeal, energy and ability, in recognition whereof the Board have appointed him Vice-Principal, in which position he will be able from his experience and local knowledge to afford valuable assistance. During the previous year a careful inquiry had been instituted into the character of the instruction imparted at the Institue, and this was followed during the year under review by a revision of the Programme and the Time-Table. The necessity for imparting to the students a sound practical knowledge had been impressed upon the Board and every endeavour has been made to strengthen this portion of the curriculum without impairing the efficiency of the scientific and theoritical part of the training. The qualifying percentage of marks for a certificate was also raised from 33 1-3 to 40 in the practical subjects and the result of these measures will no doubt be seen in the improved quality of the students passed out. It had been a subject of remark in former years that the ratio of the number of students who completed their course and took their Diplomas and Certificates to that of the total number entering the Institute was abnormally small. There is no doubt that such truth as there was in this was due in great measure to the low standard adopted for admission to the classes of the Institute, and hence it was that the Board, a few years ago, introduced a compulsory Entrance Examination. This year there sat for the Examination 115 young men who had passed the Matriculation Examination at one or other of the Universities and 141 who had not Matriculated, and in the result 87 Matriculates and 90 who had not matriculated were selected. The Board also now reserve power to reject boys who are physically unsuited for the work expected of them at the Institute or who are likely to drop away before completing their course owing to pecuniary reasons. They also reserve power to remove, on the recommendation of the Principal, any student who appears to be unlikely to profit by the training. These provisions have had a most salutary effect during the past year in securing a large percentage of daily attendance, and will no doubt result in reducing to a minimum the number of those who fail to go through the complete course. Further improvements have been made by placing the Institute Gymkhana under the direct control of the Principal and requiring every student to join it, and by the appointment of a Dormitory Superintendent who is directly responsible to the Principal for cleanliness and orderly behaviour on the part of the resident students. Concurrently with these administrative and disciplinary reforms the Trustees have effected improvements and developments in several directions increasing the utility and the scope of the Institute. They have placed the Department of Sheet Metal-working and Enamelling in a position to undertake once more the regular instruction of students, and there are now 14 students in this department in which the full accommodation provides for 20. For the Enamelling the Board were able to secure the services of Mr. Kotibhasker who is a Chancellor's Medallist in Chemistry of our University and who, after three months of experiments, was enable to successfully undertake the enamelling of iron sign-plates and some kinds of hollowware and orders from the public have for the last 9 months been satisfactorily executed, In the Sheet Metal working Department the Board have engaged the services of Mr. David Gair, a past student of the Institute, who has been carrying on a successful Metalwork Factory for some years past in this City. In the Ripon Textile School arrangements are in progress which will enable instruction to be imparted in Erection work, and I may mention in this connection gifts of machinery to the Institute from the Queen Mills and the Morarji Mills, which will be of much value and for which the Board are very grateful. This department of the Institute will be greatly benefited by the scheme which has been recently introduced for a Chemical Section where instruction will be imparted in Elementary Chemistry and in the Technical Branches of Dyeing, Sizing, Bleaching and Finishing. In the Department of Electrical Engineering addition has been made to the apparatus, during the year, to the value of Rs. 5,000 and the accommodation has been extended, the total amount expended on this department to date being Rs. 39,000. The principal department of the Institute, however, is the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Mechanical Engineering, and in this the chief item of interest is the establishment of a Central Power Station, which is being undertaken at the instance of Mr. Dawson, the Vice-Principal and Mechanical Engineering Master. Through his influence Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox the well known Firm of Boilermakers, have, made to the Institute the free gift of a large Watertube Boiler of the latest type, a present for which the Board are extremely grateful. Mr. Dawson has also been able to secure on most favourable terms an Oil Engine from Messrs. Batliboi & Co., Agents to Messrs Hornby & Sons, and a large Compound Experimental Engine from Messrs. Marshall, & Co. We desire to tender our grateful acknowledgements also to these firms for their generous assistance. I hope that Dynamos and other items necessary for the completion of the equipment of this Central Power Station may be secured for the Institute on equally favourable terms, For the housing of this Central Power Station the Board have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 and when the erections are completed, which it is hoped will be the case in a few months, it will be possible not only to dispense with the present comparatively expensive arrangement of a separate small engine and boiler for each department but also to give to the students that efficient practical training in the construction and management of engines and boilers which are necessary qualifications for a 2nd Clas Certificate under the Bombay Boiler Act. I may mention that the boiler and engines have already been received and that the work of erecting them is being carried out by the students and the Staff under the orders of Mr. Dawson. This is a most valuable experience for the present batch of students and one which is rarely obtainable in Technical Colleges. Another important improvement in this department is the extention of the Workshops and the addition of new lathes and machine tools. I was greatly impressed by the fact that owing to the increase in the number of students, it was impossible with the existing number of lathes and machine tools for each student to obtain the amount of actual practical work which he might have had under other circumstances, and I accordingly conceived the idea of a special subscription from Millowners and others who are directly interested in the quality of the students turned out from the Institute, to enable the existing plan to be adequately supplemented. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Moos, has cordially assisted in this object, and I am glad to say that we have so far secured subscriptions to the amount of about Rs. 15,000 and I hope there is still more to come. I shall hand your Excellency a list of the subscriptions so far received, and I may mention, at the same time, that in the hope that my example may be followed by others I have myself a Lathe for the acceptance of the Institute. It is gratifying to note that the special attention which has been paid to the wants of the different departments as regards equipment and supervision has resulted in very favourable reports being made by independent outside examiners in connection with the annual examinations held this year. Particularly this is the case in the Mechanical and Textile Departments and specially as regards the Workshop practice. The general results of the whole examination, though satisfactory, would have been still better but for failures in the more scientific and theoritical subjects. At the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held locally, the success of students trained in this Institute compares favourably with that of those trained elsewhere. The Board consider it a very gratifying feature that the demand for passed students of the Institute is increasing, and the reports of their work is so far as available, are highly satisfactory. The higher standard of preliminary education required and the more efficient training at the Institute due to the revision of the Programme have undoubtedly effected considerable improvement in the quality of the students turned out from the Institute. The number of applications for admission is about double that of the vacancies, and there are at present 329 students on the rolls, which is rather more than can conveniently be accomodated and efficiently trained. The large demand for copies of the Institute Programme, of which upwards of 800 have been sold this year, coupled with the number of applications for admission, clearly indicate an awakening to the great value of a Technical Education. But what is of even greater importance to the Institute is that employers of killed labour appear now to have begun to recognise the importance to themselves and to the Industrial Development of the country generally of an Institution of this character, and the readiness of many of them to subscribe as I have already mentioned towards the improvement of the practical training is evidence of this. We certainly need material help very badly, and I would appeal to those who have been of late profiting so largely by the enormous business done by the local mills to assist in improving and developing this Institute which has for its object the furthering of the Industrial advancement of the country, and which, though its progress hitherto may have been somewhat slow, has undoubtedly steadily gathered strength, and will, I hope, shortly be capable of imparting as fairly comprehensive a theoretical and practical training as is at present possible in this country. The Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Simla Educational Conference, made a Special Grant to the Bombay Government towards Technical and Industrial Education in this Presidency, and the Local Government has now under consideration the question of the apportionment of this grant to the various schools in the Presidency. The presence of your Excellency here this evening may, I think, be taken as indication of the sympathy and support which this Institute may expect at the hands of Government, and I may be permitted to express the hope that this Institute which the Simla Educational Conference recommended should be recognised as the Central Technical Institution of this Presidency, will receive as large a share of the Government of India Grant as can possibly be apportioned to it, for there are many urgent developments for which funds are badly wanted.

I have already stated that the number of students is now 329, and we have very indifferent dwelling accommodation on the premises, for at the most about 80. These students come here from all parts of India, as will be seen from the list of those who have gained Certificates; from Cochin, from Lahore, from Calcutta, from Nagpore and other places, as well as from towns nearer at hand, and it is most desirable that we should be able to provide clean and wholesome accommodation for these students where they can be under proper control, so that they shall not be forced to live in all manner of insanitary quarters amid unsuitable surroundings just at that period of their life when they are most easily led astray and when undersirable habits are most easily formed. It is my earnest wish, therefore, that we should provide adequate accommodation for, at all events, 200 students, and I look upon this as perhaps the most pressing call upon us. We propose in the coming year to appropriate practically the whole of our resources to this and others urgent demands, and with the assistance of Government, I hope that by this time next year at least 100 students will have been thus provided for, and that the building for another 100 will be under construction. I will not further occupy you time, but will conclude these remarks with an expression of the Board's appreciation of the services of the Acting Principal, Mr. Dawson, and the Staff under him during the past year. It is due greatly to the zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed that the progress made and the results attained have been so satisfactory. I desire also to make special reference to the most valuable services of Mr. N. A. F. Moos, who has performed the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Institute for the last 5 years with a whole-hearted devotion to its best interests which deserve the fullest recognition. My own duties have been greatly lightened by his experience and his cordial co-operation at all times. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor then distributed awards to the successful students of the Institute.

The following is the list of the names of those who were presented with awards:—

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

16 Scholarships and Prizes.—M R Hathiangudy, Shimoga; M N Basak, Calcutta; L Savargaokar, Dhulia; the Novrojee Furdunjee 1st Session Fee Prizes, Rs. 50, Cotton. M P Moghe, Indore; the Novrojee Furdunjee 1st Scholarship, Rs. 45, Cotton. R C P Chavan, Mysore; the Lord Reay Scholarship, value Rs. 90 Engineering. M Roy, Calcutta; the Prof Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Rs. 140, Engineering. A R Sethna, Bombay; the Maharao Khengarjee 1st Scholarship Rs. 105, Engineering. F D'Souza, Goa; the Novrojee Furdunjee 2nd Session Fee Prize, Rs. 50, Cotton. K F Kakana, Bombay; the Novrojee Furdunjee 2nd Session Fee Prize, Rs. 50, Cotton. M P Gandhy, Bhavnagar: the Govindjee T Muljee Scholarship, Rs. 60, Cotton. Motiram, Lahore; the Novrojee Furdunjee 2nd Scholarship Rs. 90, Cotton. M M Merchandani Karachi; the Vurjdas Atmaram Prize, value Rs. 24, Engineering. L N Challa, Coconada; the Mechanical Drawing Prize Rs. 30, Engineering. V K Moodliar, Aurangabad; the Dr H Cook Prize, value Rs. 30, Engineering. Indra Krishna Kaul, Lahore; the Dwarkadas Vasanjee Scholarship, Rs. 90 Electrical Engineering. N B Patell, Bombay; the Maharao Khengarjee 2nd Scholarship, Rs. 110, Electrical Engineering.

23 Full Technological Certificates—Mechanical Engineering.—Vishnu V Paranjpe, Nagpur, L D Remedios, Bassein M S Ram Rao, Shimoga, S N Nadkasni, Sedashivgad, A N Dubash, Bombay, T C Mehta, Rahan, Krishna M Iyer, Kumbaconam, B Karigari Row, Mysore, N D Rubadina, Surat. P E Ohichgar, Navsari, B T Kurlekar, Bombay, D G Anandraj, Theekapur, M A Dave Bhuj, J A Anklesaria, Bombay, L S Dube, Saugor. N G Achyut, Poona, R S Jog, Nagpur, S M Kothare, Bombay, M P Applachar Melkok, S S Joshi Satara, D S Gazdar, Gandevi, V G Patwardhan, Rutnagiri, J F Sales, Bombay.

8 Licentiates of Mechanical Engineering.—K Govinda Menon, Cochin, David A Nagaokar, Shimoga Vasudev S Padhy, Indore, Vinayak S Ranade, Indore, Mahadeva K Marathe, Yewala, Gian C Vadherah, Sialkot, Narayan C. Shende, Alibag, H Krisnaiengar, Melkote.

15 Full Technological Certificates—Electrical Engineering.—Biwas C Sen, Howrah; S A Razzaq, Mysore; Benjamin Walker, Bombay; A J Bungerson, Mangalore; D V Kirtikar, Kolhapur; S R Rele, Bombay; K S Patell, Bombay; V L Shevade, Rajapur; R D Phatak, Satara; R H Khambatta, Bombay; M G K Row, Mysore; M N Gazdar, Gandevi; D V Joshi, Poona; P S Seervai, Bombay. P H Billimoria, Bombay.

6. Licentiates of Electrical Engineering.—Raja R V Patankar, Bangalore: T K P Pillay, Travancore; Seshagiri Iyer, Mysore; J M Punthambekar, Tanjore; J C Raposo, Bombay; T M M Pillay, Trichinopoly.

4 Full Technological Certificates—Textile Manufacture.—K G Dandekar, Sangli; A A [illegible] Costa, Goa; Vincent Rebello, Goa; J B Oliaji, Bombay.

2 Licentiates of Textile Manufacture.—N Kumara Pillay, Trivandrum; Govind L Joshi, Nagpur.

The Lord Reay Gold Medal.—K Govinda Menon, Cochin.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the gathering said:—

Mr. Dunn, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The report read by Mr. Dunn is extremely interesting and records great signs of progress in the work as conducted in the Victoria Institute. It is not so very long ago, as probably most of you are aware that there were some strong and hostile criticisms directed against the working of the institution, and so much public attention was called to this school that the Government thought it necessary to appoint a Committee to enquire as to whether the allegations were at all correct. The general finding of the Committee was too the effect that the allegations were much too strong and in fact they were unfounded. (Hear hear.) But as was very natural in an institution of this character which was only founded eighteen years ago, these were certain defects which might be remedied. But they were of a very minor character as compared with the changes against the institution. That I think is highly satisfactory and the Government was able to write to the Government of India in very favourable terms regarding the working of the institution. I think what we have listened to to-day from the report shows that the charges were not only unwarranted at the time but were made certainly more than good by the continued advancement and progress of the Victoria Institute. There can be no more striking test than the number of those who wish to obtain admission into the Institute. I find that about fifty per cent. have to be rejected every year of such would-be-students, and this, I think, speaks well for the popularity of the Victoria Institute, (Cheers). Moreover there is another and still more convincing test and it is that its workers and students hail not only from Bombay City or even the Presidency, but from all parts of India. While I was distributing the certificates this evening, Mr. Dunn very kindly told me, as each student came up, from what part of the country he came and I was astonished to hear the number of those who came from parts of India outside this Presidency, from varied directions, from north, south and east. This is a very convincing proof, to my mind, that this Institution has won for itself the fame throughout India. In fact, I did not know where the Bombay students came in at all, At one time Mr. Dunn mentioned Lahore, at another Mysore, and so forth. There are indeed very few names of Bombay students. I think this is a very strong proof, indeed, that the training given in the Institute is really very efficient. Moreover, we have heard to-day that it is quite wrong to say that those who take their training here, do not succeed in getting berths to do practical work leaving the Institute. But that is not the case. Mr. Dunn has given us figures of the wages and salaries they obtained on leaving the institution, I notice that one of the strongest charges brought against the Institute is that those who have taken education here are unable to obtain work. This is not the fact. In this connection the manufacturers work in combination with the students as they have recognized the importance of this institute. There is still a great field of work lying before this institute. It is indeed very satisfactory to learn that the Committee has imposed very stringent regulations as to those who are admitted into this institute. These are in keeping as far as I understand, with what has been done now in the British Navy at Home. There is not only an entrance list, but there is also a test as to the actual fitness of the candidates for taking up the work within the walls of the institute, and so far as experience has gone the system has been found to work with excellent results in the Royal Navy. There is no doubt that this kind of test of the value of those who wish to become students will have equally good results here. Moreover, I think a few years ago the fifth standard was the standard by which students obtained admission, but now it has been raised to Matriculation examination or its equivalent. All these tests demand greater knowledge and experience on the part of those who have to work in the institute, and will, no doubt, benefit them and make them better able to receive instructions. It is also very satisfactory to know that the Committee have retained powers to remove those students who are not likely to profit by the instructions. I think this is fair to the students and also to the institution, having regard to the fact that it has to refuse admission to so many students. Mr. Dunn spoke very earnestly about the need of a hostel. I quite believe that when such a large number of students come from outside the Bombay City, there should be a large hostel capable of giving accommodation to all, or, at all events, to all those, who come here from a far greater distance. A few months ago I visited the institution and asked the acting Principal, Mr. Dawson, whether he noticed any deficiencies or defects in the behaviour and conduct of those who were not residents of Bombay, and he told me he did not. I think that speaks very well for their conduct, considering the fact that they must be exposing themselves to various kinds of temptations, in the absence of supervision which a hostel provides. It is highly satisfactory to learn from a gentleman like Mr. Dawson, who is a close observer of the behaviour of the students that they should respect themselves and should be able to go to their work without any deteriorating results to themselves. Well, I may perhaps now read out the names of those gentlemen who were referred to in Mr. Dunn's address and who were contributing to a more elaborate scheme for giving instruction in the Victoria Technical Institute. They are as follows:—The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Rs. 1,500, Sir Sassoon J. David Kt. Rs. 1,000, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt Rs. 1,000, Mr Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Rs. 1,000, Mr. Jacob Sassoon Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Thackersey Mulji and Co. Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Tata and Sons Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Greaves Coton and Co. Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Tuluckchand and Shapurji Rs. 1,000, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsy Rs. 500, Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas Khimji Rs. 500, Messrs. Bomanji Petit and Sons, (Emperor Edward Mills) Rs. 500, Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co. Rs. 500, Messrs. Khatao Muckonji and Co. Rs. 500, Mr. Rustomji N. B. Jijibhoy (Ripon Mills) Rs. 500, Messrs. Sorabji Hormusji and Co., (Sorab and Jamshed Mills) Rs. 500, Messrs. Sorabji and Cowasji D Dubash Rs. 500, The Framji Petit Mills Rs. 500, Mr. N. M. Wadia C. I. E. Rs. 500, Mr. S. M. Moses Rs. 200, Mr. Vizbukhandas Atmaram Rs. 200, Mr. Vasanji Khimji Rs. 200, total Rupees 15,100. There are other subscriptions amounting to Rs. 5,500, which are subject to confirmation. This means a very large increase for the institute to work on in perfecting and developing a scheme of organization. I notice that Mr. Dunn expects the Government to be more considerate. No doubt the Government are fully alive to the excellent work done by the institute and when the Government of India give their grant, I hope to give to this institute a portion of it as large a sum as is possible and commensurate with the interests of education in the other parts of the Presidency. I am very pleased to learn that it is possible to enhance the fees paid by the students. I regard that of extreme importance because the more a student pays, the more vigorously he will work and will desire to get the value of what he pays. An institution of this character ought almost to be self-supporting on the part of the manufacturers and students. It is strickly a commercial transaction, and I hope a day will come when this institute will be self supporting. As students come from outside the Presidency, surely there must be gentlemen in those parts of India who recognize the benefit that accrues to them through this institute and who will be willing to supplement and enlarge the working scheme of the institute. I trust that may be the case. Now I think I have touched upon all the remarks that I feel I need make. The examinations have been very satisfactory and also, I understand, that the test for certificates has been raised. I noticed one particular feature, that those who came for the certificates were of very good physique and that shows that great care is being taken in selecting candidates and that also considerable attention is paid to the physical curriculum that is mentioned in the report. Now it only remains for me to congratulate those gentlemen who have at heart the welfare of the institute, and particularly Mr. Dunn—(applause)—who gives so much of—I can not say leisure time because leisure time he has not,—but such time that he can spare from his own home circle for looking after this institute. I also congratulate the Honorary Secretary Mr. Mcos—(applause)—who is well deserving of those expressions of gratitude that have been made in Mr. Dunn's report. I am glad to think that during his short term of office as acting Principal, Mr Dawson has been able to accomplish so much and has been able to bring this institute on that plane in which Mr. Mackenzie will find still more extensive operations as the foundation of the working of the institute has been laid on very satisfactory bases. I congratulate those students who have been successful and I hope that they will all be able to achieve the best results from the training they have received at this institute. (Applause).

Mr. Bomanji Petit proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency. He said the course of the technical education had always had His Excellency's best sympathies and his presence for the first time on such an occasion as that bore ample testimony to the great interest he took in all edutational matters in this Presidency. (Cheers).

Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas seconded the proposition and it was carried with exclamation.

COTTON RESEARCH IN INDIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The valuation showed that some deterioration had occurred in the quality of the lint. It yet remains to be seen whether such deterioration will gradually increase, or whether it is merely temporary on account of the sudden change, from which the plant will recover. It is also possible that deterioration may be arrested by cross-fertilization. An area of 1,500 acres has been sown during the present year. It is altogether too early to pronounce any opinion upon these experiments, but it may safely be said that the first trials are promising. The introduction of exotics is not hopeless in the drier portions of India, where the monsoon rainfall is light and where irrigation is available for other periods. Deep alluvial soil with good natural drainage is much better suited to exotics than black cotton soil. Early sowing in April under irrigation has given the best results.

In the past few years considerable attention has been attracted to the perennial or tree cottons, some of which are known to produce fine lint. At present their cultivation is generally confined to a few stray plants in house gardens, the lint of which is used for weaving the sacred thread worn by high castes. A collection of the different varieties was made in 1904 by the Inspector-General, preliminary trials being made at Poona and Pusa. The indigenous varieties with fuzzy seed nearly all yield lint of inferior quality, but some varieties of the rough Peruvian (naked seed) and Brazilian (clustered seed) types are more promising. These latter are probably the survival of foreign varieties introduced into India during the cotton experiments of the East India Company, which have become acclimatized and are much more immune to disease than newly imported seed. Large trials of tree cottons are being made by the Indian Long Staple Cotton Growing Syndicate (agents, Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.) in Bengal, Assam and the Central Provinces. Towards the expenses of this pioneer work, the Government of India and the British Cotton-Growing Association have agreed to contribute in equal shares a sum of £6,000. The Inspector-General has assisted their work by exploring the different provinces of India for the collection of seed of the more promising varieties. This has thrown a considerable burden upon provincial departments, for it is most difficult to collect any quantity of seed from isolated plants in gardens scattered over very wide areas. Considerable quantities of seed of indigenous annuals have also been supplied. The principal cotton farms of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. were inspected by the Inspector-General, who wrote a note detailing the results and giving advice for the improvement of the methods of cultivation under trial. It is as yet too early to pronounce any opinion upon the possibilities of cultivating tree cotton as a field crop upon a commercial scale. Similar pioneer work is being conducted at Belgaum by Mr. Tytler with a rough Peruvian tree cotton. As some promising results were obtained by garden cultivation, Mr. Tytler has been assisted by Government in starting a plantation for experimental cultivation. Government has guaranteed half the actual net expenses after deducting the profits on sales, subject to a maximum payment of Rs. 5,000.

Endeavours to improve the methods of cultivation have been made in several tracts, where it does not reach a high standard. The best cotton cultivators in India are the Guzeratis. Special parties of these trained cultivators with bullocks and implements were sent by the Inspector-General to the Punjab and Behar in 1904, where they demonstrated proper methods of cultivation. This is reported to have given successful results. Similar efforts have, for a few years past, been made in the Central Provinces to improve the cotton cultivation in the backward parts of that province. Experiments in the manuring of cotton are in progress at several government farms. A circular letter to all provincial departments was also issued, recommending the trial not only of the local available manures, but also the chemical manures in general use in America.

The possibilities of extending cotton cultivation in the Indian Empire have not been neglected. The experiments in the Punjab, Sindh, and Behar have been noticed above. In the Central Provinces cotton cultivation has extended to some new tracts, partly as the result of trials and demonstrations made by the provincial department. It has been suggested that Upper Burma is a suitable field for extension. This question has been examined by the Inspector-General of Agriculture and by the Reporter on Economic Products. (b) The circumstances of the small existing cotton cultivation were considered, but they do not seem to hold out much promise of a wide cultivation of fine varieties. The cotton now produced is inferior, the soil does not seem to be very suitable transport is difficult and there is a great scarcity of labour. Experimental trials must await the establishment of a provincial department of agriculture.

From the above account, it will be seen that a great deal of attention is being given by the departments of agriculture to the improvement of Indian cotton. In framing the programme, the Inspector-General of Agriculture has received the assistance of the Board of Scientific Advice. This brief review of the cotton experiments may fittingly be closed by stating the principal recommendations of the Board of Agriculture for placing the department in a proper position to deal adequately with the problem. They include the appointment of an Imperial cotton expert to guide and correlate the experimental work throughout India; the strengthening of provincial departments by the employment of a full staff of experts, so as to permit of proper control of existing work and its future expansion; and the establishment of an experiment station in each important cotton tract, with a substantial area for seed selection and production.

The expansion of the cotton seed oil industry in America and England, coupled with a sudden large export of cotton seed from India, caused the Secretary of State to direct an inquiry into the possibility of encouraging the establishment of this industry in India. This question was referred to the Inspector-General of Agriculture, who published the comprehensive information collected by him in Agricultural Ledger No. 9 of 1903. This dealt with the supply and prices of Indian cotton seed, the value of cotton seed as cattle food in India, feeding trials of undecorticated cake on Indian cattle, the percentage of oil, and other connected questions. A consignment of different varieties of cotton seed was sent to Hull, to test the adaptability of English machinery, the yield of oil and the feeding value of the cake These tests were made under the supervision of Professor gilchrist of Durham College, to whom the department is much indebted for assistance. The yield of oil from different varieties varied from 14·81 to 13·42 per cent. The feeding trials showed that Indian rough cotton-cake gave satisfactory results with stock fed indoors or on pasture, and that its high manurial value makes it a desirable manurial agent. Some further feeding experiments were made under the Guidance of the Edinburgh College of Agriculture. Sheep and cattle were fed with several feeding stuffs with the result(c) that Bombay cotton-cake took the premier position in the sheep-feeding experiments and its right to that position was well-supported by the results of the cattle-feeding experiment. These several trials have shown the suitability of English machinery for the treatment of Indian seed, the yield of oil that may be expected and the value of the cake as a feeding stuff. A considerable amount of information concerning the possibilities of this industry for India has thus been placed before the public, and the Government of India have decided that it is unnecessary for them to take any further action. Some cotton seed mills have indeed been established in India with varying results. Experience shows that whilst the oil can be sold in the country, the cake must be exported to Europe, because the Indian cultivator will not pay the price for this concentrated feeding stuff that can be obtained by exporting it. The success of a cotton seed mill largely depends upon the full and profitable utilization of all the by-products, which does not seem to be assured in India.

(b) 1. Report on cotton in Burma by Mr. I. H. Burkill, dated the 25th March 1904.

2. Report on the question of the possibility of extending cotton cultivation in Burma, by Mr, J. Mollison, dated the 15th August 1904.

(c) Report on Sheep and Cattle Feeding Experiments by Mr. W. Bruce. B.Sc., F.H.A.S., Bulletin No. IV. of 1904 of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

To explain offhand just why hunting has become so popular, or yet why we as individuals place it first and foremost amongst our pleasures is difficult, and hearing the question set me thinking just why Madame is season by season becoming more unanimous in her attendance. I have asked myself, Is it fashion? But the answer is No. Fashion, in her fickleness, would not be so faithful to a child of her adoption. Is it a desire to kill time? No; if this were the motive my lady would in turn be fickle and require change. It is something more than a mere love of exercise in the saddle more than a love of anything and everything which takes one into the open air—a love so strong in must country girls. What then is it? Well, the conclusion which I have come to and I think I am not far from the mark, is that it is a combination of these affections with an innate love and demand for excitement.—Madame.

A wise disciplinarian will always avoid wearying boys unnecessarily. Nothing brings out the tiresome element in boy-nature so certainly as wearisomens. It is really quite heroic in their eyes to make some out rageous diversions when things are getting very dull and dree. That is why discipline is often more difficult to maintain at the end of term. The boys feel fagged and the work appears staler than at any other time. So they hail with joy anything that serves as a change, such as glaring impudence on the part of one of their number to the master. He, poor man is probably also weary and anxious for the holidays; and consequently less clear-headed and less ready for a fray of this kind. Therin lies his danger. If he loses his head, he may make a mistake weich will take long to repair.—Gilbert Faber in School.

Oxford is not perhaps Utopia, but it is very far from being the ante-room to hell. To every charge that has been brought against us—drunkenness, nonmorality, sensuality, what you will—we unhesitatingly plead 'Not Guilty.' The plea need hardly be qualified by the obvious admission that in Oxford as elsewhere there are black sheep. Established tradition plants in every country village a village idiot. But one does not for that reason brand the whole village as insane; nor need one label a whole university (or even a whole college) as profligated and vicious because the shelter of its hospitable aegis is extended to an occasional fool and a still more occasional knave.—"The Isis."

The greatest of all difficulties with regard to the legislator is when he makes a speech. It is seldom that a legislator is wily enough to remember that when he is going to sit down, the very first thing he has to do is to remove the silk hat which he has left on his seat. In every new House of Commons there are a certain number of young members who sit on their hats after they have delivered their maiden speech. It is one of those old and familiar jokes that never cease to interest and amuse the House of Commons. If it were done for the thousandth time it would have the same success; it is always received with loud guffaws.—"M.A.P."

A gourmet is an amateur of all that is delicate and artistic in the pleasures of the table, a gourmand is simply a greedy fellow with the means to gratify his greediness, and this I say in spite of the great Savarin's dictum that "gourmandize" is an "impassioned, rational and habitual preference for all objects which flatter the sense of taste." A gourmet is an epicure, a gourmand is a glutton.—Lieut. Col. Newnham Davis in "Black and White."

Despite the universally acknowledged truth of the old saying anent there always being two sides to every question, there nevertheless remains a certain strong prejudice on the part of the world and his wife—especially his wife—against the application of the principle to the problem of desertion. To the world and his wife that question has but one side, the woman's side. There is no other side worth considering. It matters not what extenuating circumstances, it matters not what infinite variety of justifiable motives, the man in the case may have to offer in explanation of his action, popular as well as judicial sympathy always inclines a dead weight upon the side of the wife.—"The New York Herald."

It is a vain and perhaps foolish thing to tilt at professionalism. Personally I have, as a rule, found professional players to be as sound citizens as any class, and often to have a quite amateur conception of playing the game. They are men of exceptional physique, they train steadily, word hard, and deserve their wages. But they do not justify their associations. The Corinthians and the spectators may enjoy a game with picked professional clubs, but it is unendurable that the Corinthian Club should be under the Spartan sway of a professional council, —W. B. Thomas in the Outlook.

"I have seen many meetings—political, religious, irreligious, festive, funeral, and even financial. And I can with a clear conscience lay it down, as the outcome of all human experience, that there are in this would of ours only two kinds of speakers. There are two public orators and no third. The first is the man who is making a good speech and won't finish. The second is the man who is making a bad speech and can't finish. The latter is the longer.—G. K. Chesterton in The Illustrated London News.

Many people who are now apathetically at peace with their neighbours would prefer to a fortune the luxury of having a thoroughly complete quarrel wit certain of them, and no expense spared in the matter of language. A quarrel in itself is the most powerful of stimulants. It invigorates the circulation, gives the nevres something to do and prevent the brain from suggesting that the body is not well. For a time it is a splendid tonic and—moral precepts apart—it would often be enjoyed but for the pale cast of thought.—Margaret Bateson in The Queen.

Whenever I go one hundred miles away from home I wish some one would organize a few healthy press gangs—take them over to England and steal a few hundred innkeepers and make them play their trades in this country for the benefit of the unhappy travelling American public. We don't need hotel keepers we have enough of them and to spare. and don't need hotels. What we are perishing, starving and half dying for in this country is the old fashioned middle-class in which is to be found in every civilized country on the face of the globe but this one.—Winifred Black, in the New York American.

It is strange that London should be so far behind provincial towns as regards street lighting. The ugly gas lamps recently erected in the City are only to be found in side streets in many provincial cities. In Leeds gas lighting is dying out fast, and electric light seems to be everywhere; not only all the central thoroughfares, but many side street are now bright with electric light The gas lighting papers still continue to find fault with electric light, and will do so as long as people are foolish enough to believe their misleading papers:—"Electrical Review."

We Jews may well be proud of the position we have attained in this country. In every walk in life our sons have attained distinction. By a happy coincidence at the present moment Anglo-Jewary includes a member of the Government and a Governor of one of the Colonies. In the immediate past Jewry has wiven to England one of her greatest statesmen. The leading English exponents of art, science, music, literature, have all counted Jews among their number. The Government Departments, Parliament, Law, the Army, the Navy, and Medicine, have included English Jews among their most distinguished sons.—The "Jewish Chronicle."

Nothing can be more pleasant to the eye than greene grasse kept finely shorne, says Bacon and how true this is you never realize until you find yourself in a strange land where the grasses will not grow together into a close sward. In South Africa, for example, the lawns have to be made out of some creeping grass, rooting at the joints like a piece of couch, but with stems about the thickness of a lead-pencil, so that the whole thing has the texture of a piece of coarse cocoanut matting.—The Saturday Review.

The tendency of the day is to believe that everything is going to the dogs. Of course, every generation believes that the oncoming one is inferior to it, but at the present time we are unusually inclined to look on the blackest side to predict terrible things for our hapless descendants, and to regard ourselves generally as being in a very, bad way. Now this is wrong. It does not so much matter what the older folk think so long as they, keep their opinions to themselves, but it is surely a huge mistake, in short, it is a national danger, for them to continually dampen the ardour and optimism and belief in themselves which is characteristic of young people. —The Lady's Pictorial.

The Treasurer of the Cape of Good Hope still speaks of turning the corner, and with an affected cheerfulness predicts a moderate but immediate prosperity, as he had predicted it any time this two years. But where are the signs of its coming Neither the railways, nor the Customs, nor the trade, nor any other returns give any reason for this hope.—South African News.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

A meeting was held on Thursday last in the Cathedral Vestry, Bombay, in connection with a scheme for carrying out some much needed improvements in the interior of the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided, and his Excellency the Governor was among those present, the others including the Cathedral trustees, the Revds. W. A. Dickens (Acting Archdeacon) and H Foot, Messrs. Glazebrook, Cuffe (Treasurer) and Creswell, Mr. Kent, Presidency Engineer, also kindly attended to give his professional advice and Mr. Edger Faulkner, Cathedral Organist to give expert opinion with regard to the organ. The meeting opened with prayer.

The Bishop said that as the scheme for building a new Cathedral seemed to have quite fallen through, it was perhaps best to consider it as a question closed and done with, and their energies should now be devoted to carrying out certain improvements, both actually necessary, as well as suitable to the comfort of the congregation and the dignity of the old building. The scheme he would lay down before the meeting was threefold:—

1st, the renovation of the organ, which his Lordship thought Mr. Faulkner would tell them was absolutely necessary. They had a first-rate organist, and it was only right that he should have a first-rate instrument to play upon.

2nd, the consideration of the advisability of placing electric lights and fans in the Cathedral.

3rd, the re-seating of the choir, by putting handsome carved stalls, a new Bishop's throne, and a new or greatly improved pulpit.

His Lordship then called upon Mr. Faulkner to lay before the meeting his views regarding the renovation of the organ which he thought all present would agree, should come first in importance.

Mr. Faulkner accordingly explained that he had taken great pains to ascertain what must be done. He had personally consulted, when last in England, with the best known and leading organists and organ builders of the day, and the conclusion arrived at was that an expenditure of some Rs. 24,5.0 would be necessary, including all expenses to put the instrument into a thorough and up-to-date state of efficiency. After some discussion, it was unanimously decided that it was necessary to make an effort to procure the sum of money and the scheme was thoroughly approved.

Plans and estimates for proposed electric lighting and fans were then placed before the meeting. Mr. Kent gave some valuable advice and information with regard to both. The result of the discussion was that it was agreed that to carry out the scheme thoroughly well, both from a practical and an architectural point of view, would entail an outlay of some Rs. 14,500.

The last item for discussion comprised the reseating of the choir, a new Bishop's throne, pulpit, Chaplain's stalls, etc. Plans and designs were laid on the table and approved as fitting and artistic, and to carry out this work in a manner suitable in every way to such a building, a sum of Rs. 13,400 will be required.

After going into the various subjects thoroughly, the meeting decided that they should be taken together as one project, under the title of the "Cathedral Improvement Scheme," the question of the organ to have first claim, as it seemed to be clearly necessary that the extensive repairs and additions required should be carried out.

The Rev. W. A. Dickins then announced that a sum of Rs. 1,000 had been already promised as a donation, to be ear-marked for the organ. The statement was received with applause.

It was finally decided that a further meeting should be convened at an early date, to consider ways and means to give practical effect to the decisions which had been arrived at.

The Lord Bishop then thanked his Excellency, on behalf of all present, for the interest he had taken in the scheme, by so kindly being present that evening, and closed the meeting with the Benediction.

As anticipated, the Bengalee papers strenuously deny that the Partition agitation in Bengal is subsiding. "With due deference to the 'highest authority,' referred to by Mr. Morley, we submit, says the "Bengalee," "that the statement that the agitation against Partition is 'subsiding,' is scarcely borne out by facts. Anti-Partition meetings are being held almost daily in the new Province as well as in the old."

The "Printer Friend has been at it again. In the "Daily News" appears the follows:—A Correction. —A misprint occurred in the letter of Mr. Wippell Gadd on the Education Problem. Dr. Clifford was described as a personally descent man. What Mr. Gadd wrote was a personally devout man. It is always wise to have these little inaccuracies cleared up. The biographer need be under no misapprehension now.

Mr. Smuts, advocate in the Transvaal and formerly Boer General, left London on Saturday morning, on his return to South Africa. Interviewed on his departure by a representative of "Reuter's Agency, he expressed his warm appreciation of the cordial reception extended to him in London and a belief that his visit would prove beneficial in every way. He was returning to the Transvaal thoroughly convinced personally that the Government had the interest of all parties at heart, and that nothing would be done to favour unduly any particular section.

BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOUR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Intense Suffering for Two Years—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Writing under date of August 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont Street, Woodfords, Me., says: "My sister had a terrible humour on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old, causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we did it kept spreading. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

100,000 MOTHERS

Daily Tell Other Mothers

That Cuticura Soap is the best baby soap in the world for cleansing and purifying the skin, and that Cuticura Ointment is of priceless value for soothing and healing torturing, disfiguring eruptions, itchings, and chafings. A single application of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gives instant relief, and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
☞ Mailed free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

The first essential for the preservation of the teeth is to keep them clean.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder

makes the use of your toothbrush so much more complete and satisfactory, because it perfects the cleansing, and also supplies the necessary antiseptic properties.

It is thoroughly pleasant to use, too, and leaves a clean refreshing taste in the mouth.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is delightful for bath and toilet use, and being antiseptic, alleviates the annoyance of prickly-heat or other skin irritation.

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Registered Trade Mark
No. 600.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
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Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office

MEN! LET ME APPEAL TO YOU.

NO MAN should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is here at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power. Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes. You need not suffer from this, you can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Cook's Electric Body Battery,

worn while you sleep, pumps a constant soothing current of Electricity into your body for hours at a time. No burning or blistering of the skin, because the metal discs are covered with the proper electrodes, and the current is properly under control by means of the regulator attachment, which permits any desired strength being used. It has cured others and will cure you of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sciatica, Anæmia, and Lassitude, and will absolutely dispel that tired feeling you have when you get up in the morning. Electricity alone is the proper remedy for these and all organic or functional weaknesses arising from improper circulation and unnecessary waste of energy, it absolutely restores vigour. If you are ailing in any way and interested in this grand remedy, call on me and I will explain it to you. My specialist will give you a free test of the appliance. Advice and counsel is absolutely free. If you cannot call send for my book. It tells how my Body Battery is used and gives cuts illustrating the method. It will inspire you to be bigger stronger, younger (if you are old) and more manly than you ever felt. Write to-day. It is sent post free.

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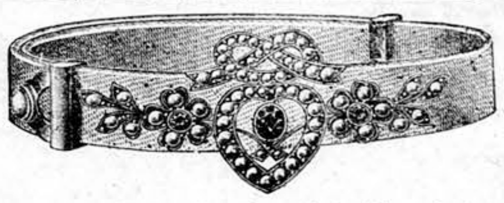
B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.



B 45783, Expanding bracelet with patent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

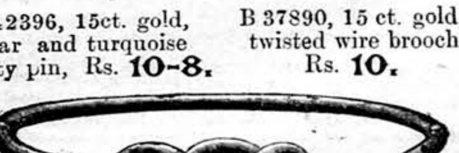
B 45395, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.

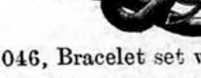
B 42396, 15ct. gold, pear and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90.

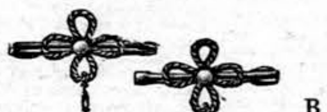


B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

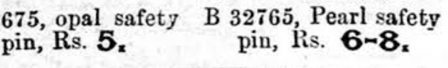


B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

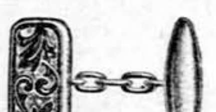


44757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.



B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.



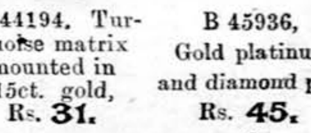
B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8

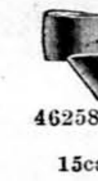
B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17.

B 44194. Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.



46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20. 15carat gold, Rs. 18.



B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.

B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with diamond, Rs. 14.

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IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Writers at once of the excellence and the preciosity of Pierre Loti and Lafcadio Hearn have so thoroughly set the note in things Japanese that it is doubtful if we can ever get an impressionist study of our allies' country which will give us the sober truth about it. M. Andre Bellessort in a pleasant study called Les Journees et les Nuits Japonaises, is no exception to the rule, and shows us Japan through spectacles which are not so much rose as cherry-coloured. Nothing for him can equal the delights of a land where he is waited on by shadows and smiles, where his hostess's daughter knocks her pretty head on the door-mat as she implores him to have the kindness to eat his honourable rice, and where the artistic instincts of the nation have disguished the stores of high explosives manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal under the likeness of the well-known Japanese garden, where the fishing huts are powder magazines and the miniature islands stacks of the deadly shimosite. Even the telephone girls are models of courtesy and patience, and among the hundreds at the office at Kyoto—to be sure the manners in this favoured city are traditionally supposed to be even more Chesterfieldian than in the rest of Japan—not one he tells us, has ever been known to lose her temper. Yet he does not altogether neglect more serious matters, and his story of the child who died two days after his birth, and whose tiny corpse was carried in the father's arms round all the temples and public buildings of Kyoto in order that it might not be ignorant of the beauties of its native city, is touching enough.

As characteristic, too, of the difference between Japanese and Western ideas is the play at which M. Bellessort assisted at the Kyoto Theatre. The first act passes in a carpenter's shop, where the youthful hero and carpenter's apprentice is advised by all hands to marry his master's daughter, who has delicately revealed her passion or him by saying that his chips burn much better than those of his elder fellow-workmen. Offered her hand in due form by her father, he objects, that he already is betrothed to another, who is earning her dowry at the Yoshiwara, and is countered by the hint that in every married household there is always room for a lady who shall act as "remplacante" to the titular mistress. Later acts shew his true love, her infamous servitude—as it seems to us—finished, seeking her betrothed at the carpenter's house where she is driven away by the new mother-in-law, with the heartless statement that her lover is dead. Next we see the brave little woman at the cemetery, where the guardian priest, having been bribed thereto by the mother-in-law, not only nearly breaks her heart by confirming the report of her betrothed's death, but attempts to rob her with violence of her hard-earned dowry. In this he is prevented by the timely arrival of the jeune premier himself, who has been told the whole story by the honest carpenter, and the play closes with the beatific vision of a menage a trois, consisting of wife, hero, and handmaid; the comic relief being supplied, as is usual in Japan, by the rascally priest, who, attracted by the smell of the meats at the feast given in honour of this reunion, attempts to steal them, and is impartially thumped by the whole household, the mother-in-law showing her repentance for her former cruelty by the vigour with which she cuffs her quondam ally.

M. Maurice Lair's article on Le Pangermanisme" clears up at least one point which has puzzled some of us for a long time, and that is the excessive enthusiasm of learned as distinguished from mercantile Germany for "Deutschland, uber alles." We may think M. Lair is romantic when he tells us that the Pangermanic League is a sort of imperium in imperio in the Fatherland, this sounding like an echo of statements that we have before heard about both Jesuits and Freemasons. But he seems better founded in his assertion that the whole movement began with the German professors of political economy, who having convinced themselves by much theorising that the expansion of the Empire was necessary to its prosperity, are now trying to translate their theories into fact. Quite apart from the capture by Germany of half the professorial chairs in American Universities, the address which 816 out of 1,100 ordinary professors lately sent to a colleague at Prague encouraging him in his struggle against his Slave superiors is pretty significant.

Much credit will be due to Mr. R. S. Garnett if he can establish the authenticity of the literary essays which he attributes to Thackery. The New Sketch Book consists of essays now first collected from the Foreign Quarterly Review, to be published by Mr. Alston Rivers on the 27th of this month. The style of Thackerary is not to be mistaken, and the knowledge and literary acumen of Mr. Garnett are to be trusted in such a matter as this. Mr R. S. Garnett is a son of Dr. Richard Garnett. He has edited the volume and contributed an introduction and appendices.

Mr. Eden Phillpott's new book, The Unlucky Number, will appear for the first time in a very unusual form. It will be issued in Messrs. Newnes' series of Sixpenny Novels. Familiar as these volumes are as reprints of books originally published at a higher price, they have not included new books by first-rate authors like Mr. Phillpotts. It will be interesting to see what kind of reception this book will receive in its popular from. Mr. Rider Haggard's more popular novels are to be issued by the same firm in this Sixpenny Series. The first, which is almost ready, will be Nada the Lily. The volume will be specially illustrated by Mr. Cyrus Cuneo.

Two new historical books appear in Mr. Eveleigh Nash's list of announcements. Frst, there is a valume by Mr. Martin Hume, who only a few months ago gave us his "Wives of Henry the Eighth." The new book deals with a later generation of the same century. It is called "The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft." The second work also deals with the sixteenth century—"Tudor Statesmen," by Mr. Arthur D. Innes. The "Statesmen" are Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell, Walsingbam, Sir Thomas More, Protector Somerset, Cranmer, Raleigh, William Cecil, Henry VII., Henry VIII. Another book announced by Mr. Nash is "With the Cossacks," by Mr. Francis McCullagh. It is described as the story of an Irish man who rode with the Cossacks throughout the Russo Japanese war.

There are few Anglican clergymen who have followed the fortunes of the Labour Party with greater keenness than Mr. Conrad Roden Noel. It is a very timely moment at which Mr. Fisher Unwin announces his book. "The Labour Party, What it is and What it Wants." Mr Conrad Noel discusses the policy of indipendence, the growth of the party, its numbers, its immediate aims, its ultimate goal, the chance of coalition with other parties, and the influence of Socialism upon its Executive.

The new book of John Oliver Hobres will probably not appear till the summer; but it will be entitled "The Dream and the Business." It is described as primarily a study of character and its development. It deals with the question of divorce and the conflict between the ideals of Roman Catholicism and English Nonconformity.

During March Mr. Sidney Appleton will publish a new volume by Sir Edward Durand, entitled Cyrus the Great King. Sir Edward Durand has imagined the life of the Persian monarch who led his troops throughout the long period of perpetual wars and conquests which culminated in the seige and fall of Babylon. He presents the story in the form of a poem, ending with the death of Cyrus in the mountains of Dena, whither he is carried when mortally wounded by the Queen of the Saca tribes against whom he fights his last battle. Sir Edward Durand travelled in Persia, Central Asia, and other Eastern lands during his time of service. He is the elder brother of the Ambassador at Washington, Sir Mortimer Durand.

The second volume of The Chapbooks, entitled "Essays Moral and Polite, 1660—1714," and edited by Mr. and Mrs. John Masefield, is to appear immediately. "We have given," say the editors in their introduction, "specimens of nearly every kind of prose writing for which the age is famed"—the period between the Restoration and the death of Queen Anne; selections from such authors as Jeremy Collier and Steele being taken from their less familiar works. Among other writers represented are Evelyn, Cowley, Dryden, L'Estrange, Addison, and Berkeley. The book will be published by E. Grant Richards.

Mr. A. E. Pratt, the author of the forthcoming book, Two Years Among New Guinea Cannibals, was accompanied on his hazardous journeyings by his son, a boy of only sixteen. For days together the latter went on expeditions amongst unknown and cannibal natives, with friendly Papuans as his only companions. The illustrations are mainly reproduced from photographs by the author. Messrs. Everett and Co. announce for publication "The Life of Sir Richard Burton, in two volumes, by Mr. Thomas Wright, the biographer of Cowper, Defoe, and FitzGerald. In this book many things about Burton which his wife concealed will be made known. The author has had the assistance of some of the first Arabic scholars of the day, the true story of the translation of The Arabian Nights now being told for the first time. The work contains nearly seventy illustrations.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Better than Cod-liver Oil.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

PROMOTES APPETITE.

AIDS DIGESTION.

BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM.

Angier's Emulsion is better than Cod-liver Oil because it is pleasant to take, agrees with the most delicate stomach and aids digestion instead of disturbing it. It is better, too, because it has healing and curative virtues which Cod-liver Oil does not possess, and which make it of far greater efficacy in the treatment of lung affections and wasting diseases, and for building up the system after fevers or any serious illness.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

Angier's Emulsion is at once a healing remedy, an aid to nutrition and a powerful tonic. In it we secure the healing, curative properties of our specially purified petroleum, combined with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It is a perfect Emulsion, almost like cream, and is pleasant to take either alone or in any agreeable beverage. Angier's Emulsion is prescribed by the medical profession throughout the entire English-speaking world, and is largely used in the hospitals. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anœmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay.*
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USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

MOST REFRESHING.

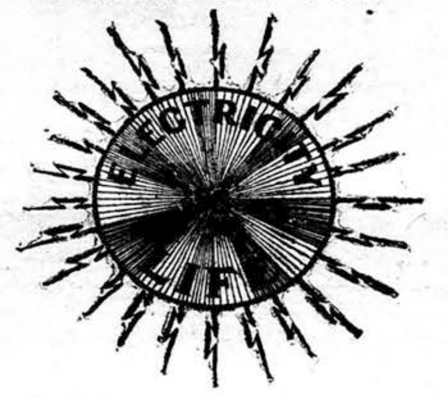
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!



DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But, what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors's wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, WAS benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW!

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached, and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt.' Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of electricity as a therapeutic agent."

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I have three excellent books setting forth in logical English my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to YOU, particularly. My greatest satisfaction is in CONVINCING the DOUBTFUL. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) or 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.,
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Agents:
H. M. RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
BOMBAY
AND
KURRACHEE.

How Our Supremacy

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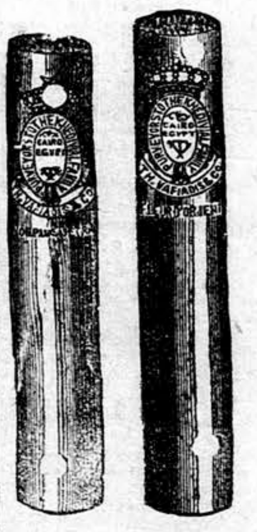

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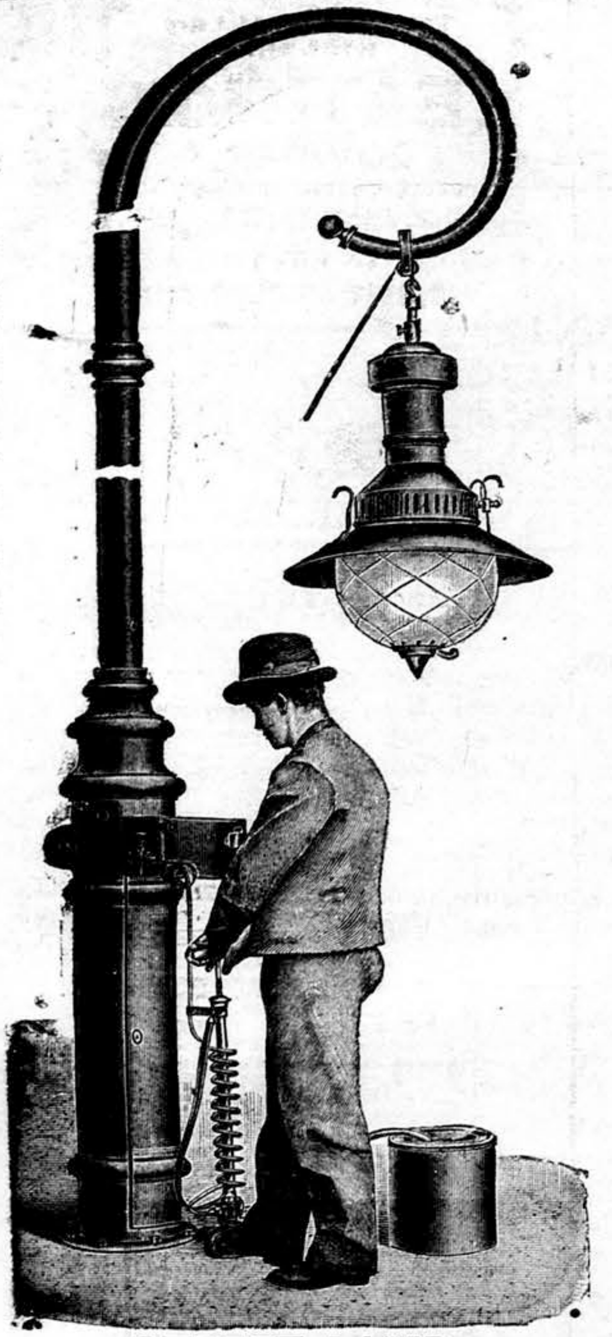

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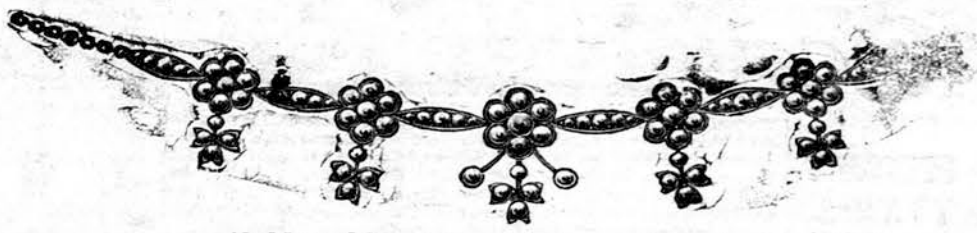

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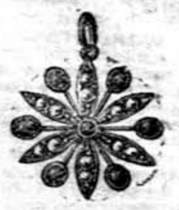

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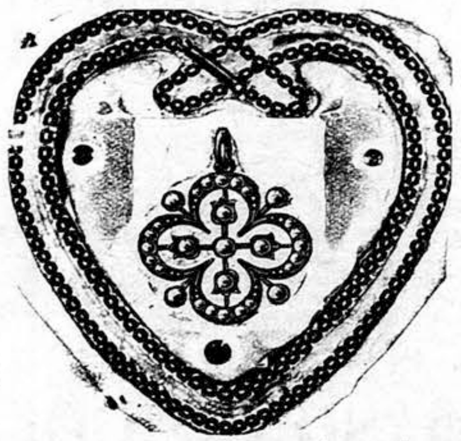

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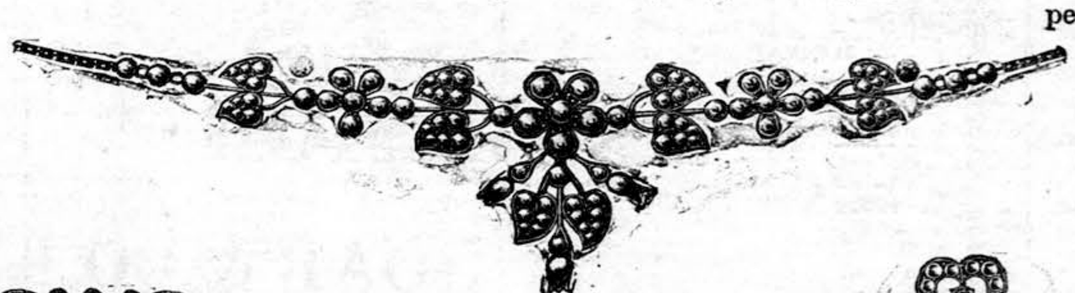

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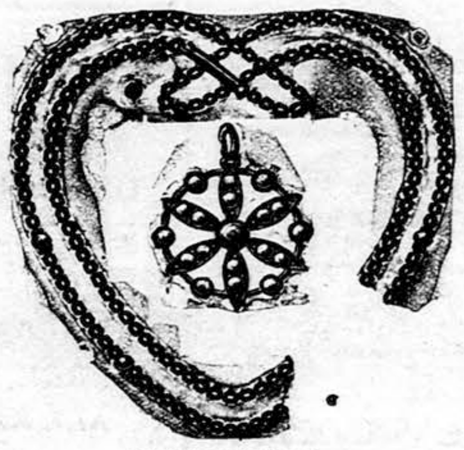

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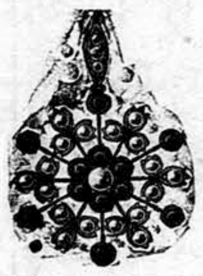

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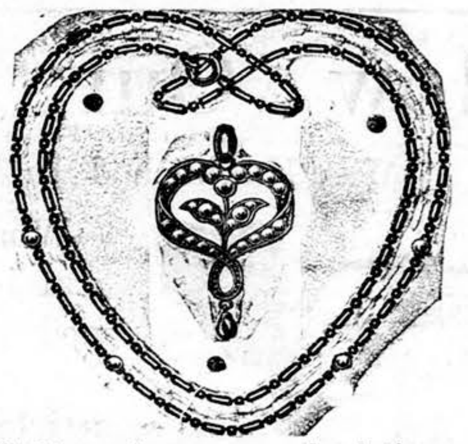

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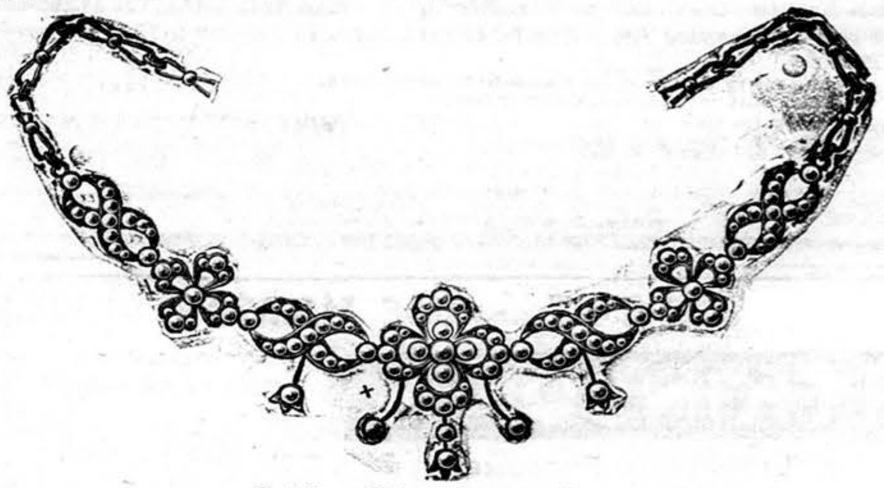

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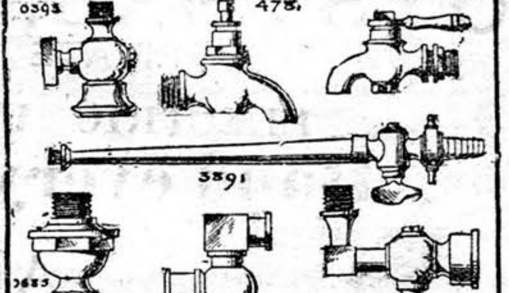

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